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Algeria	5,000 Dz.	Israel	15,120	Norway	4,031 Dz.
Austria	40 P.M.	P.R. China	1,200	Other	30 P.M.
Bahrain	6,000 Dz.	Jordan	450	Peru	30 P.M.
Belgium	40 P.M.	Kuwait	500 Dz.	Other	6,500 Dz.
Canada	CS 1,10	Lebanon	200	Other	70 P.M.
Cyprus	400 Mills	Malta	500 Dz.	South Africa	30 P.M.
Denmark	7,000 Dk.	Nigeria	1,000	Spain	4,000 Dz.
Egypt	2,000 Dz.	Lybia	1,000	Sweden	6,000 Dz.
Finland	4,000 Dz.	Malta	500 Dz.	Switzerland	2,000 Dz.
Greece	2,200 D.M.	Turkey	1,000	Turkey	1,000 Dz.
Iceland	45 P.	U.S.A.	1,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000 Dz.
Ireland	70 D.	U.S.S.R.	1,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000 Dz.
Iraq	112 D.	Yugoslavia	1,000	Yugoslavia	1,000 Dz.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Wants Foreign Policy Consensus

He Says Congressional 'Second-Guessing' Undermined the U.S. in Lebanon

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called Friday for restoration of a bipartisan U.S. foreign policy "stopping at the water's edge." At the same time, he blamed Congress for undercutting his policies in Lebanon.

"I believe that once we established bipartisan agreement on our course in Lebanon, the subsequent second-guessing about whether to keep our men there severely undermined our policy," Mr. Reagan said in a speech to the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"It hindered the ability of our diplomats to negotiate, encouraged more intransigence from the Syrians and prolonged the violence."

[Democrats responded Friday by saying that Mr. Reagan's accusations were outrageous and called him an "an election-year convert."

to a bipartisan foreign policy, United Press International reported from Washington.

[Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, called him "the most dangerous president of the nuclear age." Representative Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House, said "President Reagan has no credibility on Lebanon and no credibility on bipartisan foreign policy.]

Mr. Reagan's dual approach to bipartisanship came during an address that administration officials said was intended to serve as a benchmark for foreign and defense policies in this election year.

Mr. Reagan's attack on Congress for criticizing White House policies in Lebanon and Central America surfaced sharply Wednesday at a news conference. It drew an angry response from Democratic political leaders.

In a sweeping review of U.S. policy aims, Mr. Reagan outlined the

administration is now seeking additional military and economic aid for El Salvador and other Central American nations. Mr. Reagan said in his speech that "congressional wavering" on this issue "can only encourage the enemies of democracy who are determined to wear us down."

The president contended that Congress had assumed greater responsibility for foreign policy after the Vietnam War but had failed to develop "capacities for coherent, responsible action" to carry out a policy.

"Unfortunately, many in the Congress seem to believe they are still in the troubled Vietnam era, with their only task to be vocal critics, not responsible partners in developing positive, practical programs to solve real problems," Mr. Reagan said.

In a sweeping review of U.S. policy aims, Mr. Reagan outlined the

goals and challenges he said faced the United States during the 1980s. The goals are "a safer world, and a world in which individual rights can be respected and precious values may flourish."

But Mr. Reagan said that these objectives had to be guided by the difficult realities of a troubled world.

"The world is not as we wish it would be," he said. "Reality is often harsh. We will not make it less so if we do not first see it for what it is."

Though the president avoided the anti-Soviet rhetoric that at times has characterized his comments, he made it clear that his view of the Soviet Union remained unchanged. He criticized the Soviet Union for walking out of the nuclear arms control negotiations in Geneva, for its military buildup, for its intervention in Afghanistan and for increased support of "terrorism, insurgency and aggression."

In a preview of what is expected to be a central message of his re-election campaign, Mr. Reagan claimed credit for making America "safer and more secure" by restoring both its military capacity and its sense of purpose.

"Gone are the days when the United States was perceived as a rudderless superpower, a helpless hostage to world events," the president said. "American leadership is back. Peace through strength is not a slogan, it's a fact of life—and we will not return to the days of handwringing, defeatism, decline and despair."

Mr. Reagan also claimed credit for the U.S. economic recovery and for building stronger relationships with the nation's NATO allies. He said that U.S. efforts in Central America and southern Africa were aimed at bolstering self-government and reducing foreign military influence.

■ **O'Neill Responds Angry**

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported:

The House speaker, Mr. O'Neill, responded Thursday to President Reagan's allegation on Wednesday that Congress shared the blame for U.S. reversals in Lebanon by saying that Mr. Reagan alone "is responsible for the deaths of the many."

Mr. O'Neill said that Mr. Reagan "knows he has responsibility in his heart for the failure over there," adding: "They were wrong every bit of the way."

Mr. O'Neill originally supported Mr. Reagan's policy in Lebanon, backing a resolution authorizing U.S. forces to remain there for 18 months. The Democratic leader was criticized by members of his party for supporting Mr. Reagan at the time.

Mr. O'Neill broke with the president during the Christmas holidays. In February, Mr. Reagan suggested that Mr. O'Neill wanted to "surrender" in Lebanon.

rate, the highest in the world. In the first three months of 1984, prices rose 58.3 percent.

At the same time, analysts said the measure could create serious political difficulties for Mr. Alfonsin, who has repeatedly promised to revalue the economy and raise real wages by 8 percent this year. Mr. Grinspun said Thursday that salaries had increased by 3 percent in real terms so far this year, contributing to the inflationary surge.

"It's a real beginning," a diplomat said of the government's measures. However, he added: "I think

government officials have got themselves locked in by their own rhetoric. I'm not sure they can get out—but they have."

Argentina is facing a deadline of June 30 to reach agreement with banks over rescheduling of up to \$20 billion of its debt. As a preliminary step, it is now negotiating new loans and a stabilization plan with the IMF.

Last week, Argentina met a deadline for a \$500-million payment of overdue interest on its state-held foreign loans when four

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

COMMUNICATING — President Ronald Reagan greets his daughter, Maureen, at a lunch given by the Women Business Owners of New York. Both addressed the group, and Mr. Reagan said his daughter, a Republican campaign consultant, has been giving him advice "on something she understands very well, how to communicate to women." He also said he had been "frustrated" over charges that he is not concerned about women's issues.

Argentina Moves to Curb Wage Raises In Apparent Shift of Stance With IMF

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's center-left government, faced with a new increase in inflation, has moved to restrict monthly wage increases and has given indications that it would accept other stabilization measures sought by banks and the International Monetary Fund.

The actions by the government of President Raúl Alfonsín were interpreted by diplomats and financial analysts Friday as a softening of Argentina's previous insistence that it would not carry out austerity measures to stabilize its economy and win refinancing of its \$43-billion debt.

At a press conference Thursday night, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun announced that monthly wage adjustments for state employees would be limited to the government's target rate for inflation, and would not be corrected every month to reflect actual price increases.

Inflation in March, Mr. Grinspun said, had reached 20.3 percent, 9 percentage points over the government target. In April, he said, wages would be increased only by 1.3 percent, regardless of whether inflation were higher.

In the past, the government had ordered a wage "readjustment" at the end of every month to compensate for the difference between its original wage increase and inflation. Mr. Grinspun said that the readjustment would now be made only once every three months.

Experts in Buenos Aires said the new policy suggested that Mr. Alfonsín's government would be willing to subordinate workers' wages to the battle against the inflation

rate, the highest in the world. In the first three months of 1984, prices rose 58.3 percent.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. to Lease 4 Missiles to Saudis

Stingers Will Be Used to Defend King Fahd's New Yacht

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which last month canceled plans to sell Saudi Arabia 1,400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, has agreed to lease the Saudis four of the weapons to protect King Fahd's new yacht, according to a

Another administration official said that the Stingers were for King Fahd's new yacht, known as Abdul Aziz, which is currently being built in Britain. The plan, the official said, is for the yacht to sail through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to Jeddah, the Saudi capital on the Red Sea, where King Fahd will use it for cruises.

A State Department official, when asked about the unpublicized plan to lease a few Stingers, said that "there is an agreement in prin-

ciple, in response to an urgent Saudi request, to lease a small number of Stingers for a limited period of time — less than six months — to provide special, sensitive, protective services for the Saudis.

The official said that when the lease expired, the Stingers would be returned to the United States.

The leasing project is regarded as very delicate by the administration, which does not want to further hurt relations with the Saudis. Relations are already strained over the abrupt suspension of the Stinger sale to Saudi Arabia and Jordan in the face of overwhelming congressional criticism. The missile can be fired by one soldier from a shoulder-fired launcher.

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The idea for leasing the Stingers apparently arose when the Saudis noted that U.S. Navy ships in the Mediterranean were being armed during the Lebanon crisis with Stingers to protect them against

attack by suicide planes. There had been reports that Iran was training pilots for such missions.

The cost of the six-month lease was reported by one official to be "in the neighborhood" of \$500,000. According to State Department officials, the United States will train a few Saudis in the use of the Stingers. A single Stinger costs about \$90,000, according to the Pentagon.

There is no legal obligation to notify Congress about the lease arrangement, a State Department official said, since the amounts involved are so small.

The Stinger, the most advanced U.S. shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile, has not been supplied to any country in the Middle East. Many members of Congress objected to plans to sell Jordan 1,600 of the missiles and Saudi Arabia

1,400, because they said that the missile might fall into the hands of Arab extremists who could then use them in attacks against commercial airliners.

A State Department official said that the Saudis have agreed to add "stringent security measures" to make sure the weapons are not obtained by terrorists.

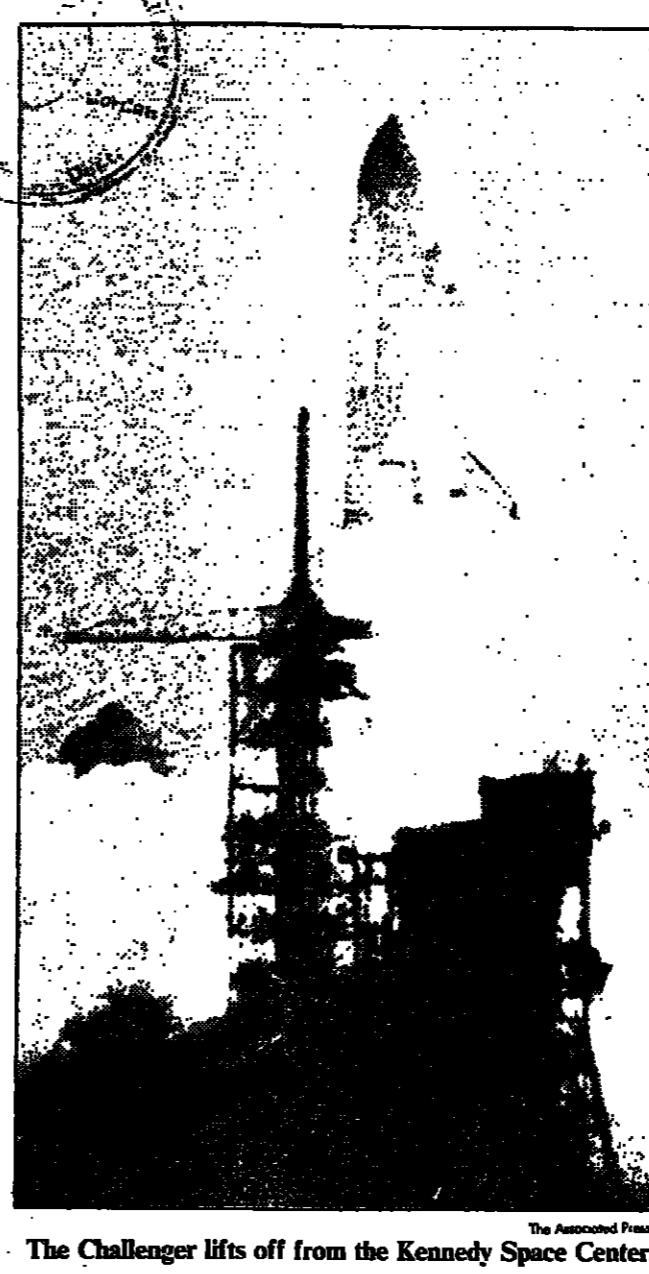
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The daily drudgery is said to threaten domestic tranquility because of disputes over who does what at home. The magazine Society recently raised the question of which working spouses should "give way" and concluded that there was no clear-cut answer.

Maids have thus become, in the words of Society, "an objective requirement of the social division of work in China at this stage."

And so young, uneducated women, mostly from China's poorest areas, are offering their domestic services for about \$15 a month plus room and board.

Although the official press cites all the practical reasons for hiring maids, it has published long explanations defusing the



The Associated Press
The Challenger lifts off from the Kennedy Space Center.

Space Shuttle Launched For Satellite Repairs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

— The space shuttle Challenger and its crew of five men streaked into orbit Friday on a six-day mission to perform the first shuttle repairs ever made in space.

The shuttle's main engines fired three seconds longer than usual at launch to climb to 290 miles (468 kilometers), 76 miles higher than the highest altitude previously reached by a shuttle.

This extra boost was required to catch the Solar Max satellite, an advanced solar observatory that is wobbling through space like a sloping top because its guidance mechanism failed more than three years ago.

A successful demonstration that shuttle astronauts can retrieve and fix satellites would mean that many satellites could be designed to be repaired, updated and refueled in orbit instead of being discarded.

The repair mission is to begin Sunday, with the following scenario:

The astronauts take place on Saturday, when they are to use the shuttle's arm to place into orbit a rack carrying 57 science, technology and materials experiments that will operate in space until another shuttle crew recaptures the payload and returns it to Earth 10 months from now.

Captain Robert L. Crippen, the first astronaut to make three shuttle flights, reported after reaching orbit on Friday that "the view from here is as spectacular as ever."

The other members of the Challenger's five-man crew were in space for the first time. They are Dr. George D. Nelson, Dr. James D. van Hoften, Terry J. Hart and the mission's other pilot, Francis R. Scobee.

Challenger's return to Earth, at Cape Canaveral, is scheduled for Thursday.

The six-day shuttle flight, scheduled to end with a landing on the Kennedy Space Center runway next Thursday morning, puts a record 11 people in space at the same time, including five Russians and one Indian who are traveling on the Soviet Union's Salyut 7 space station.

1,400, because they said that the missile might fall into the hands of Arab extremists who could then use them in attacks against commercial airliners.

Today's "aunties" far from being exploited, are said to enjoy unusual rights in the families they serve, coming and going as they like and even eating meals with their employers.

Some of them have left home not only to earn a living, according to Economic Daily, but to "enrich their

U.S. House Passes 3-Year Plan To Cut Deficit by \$182 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has approved a plan to reduce federal budget deficits by \$182 billion over the next three years. The amount of the reduction is nearly double that proposed by President Ronald Reagan in his State of the Union address two months ago.

The House vote of 250-168 on Thursday was the first action to reduce deficits this year by either house. The representatives approved a plan drafted by the Democratic leadership after rejecting seven alternative plans over two days, including a \$105-billion alternative sponsored by House Republican leaders.

Twenty-one Republicans joined the Democrats in passing the deficit-reduction measure, while 29 Democrats voted no. The Republican leaders' plan was rejected 311-107.

Both plans offered by party leaders contained tax increases of about \$50 billion through 1987, but the Democratic proposal would cut about twice as much from the defense budget and one-sixth as much from domestic programs as the Republicans had wanted.

Under the label "pay as you go," the Democratic plan would require that spending on the military and social welfare that exceeds the rate of inflation is to be financed by tax increases. Democrats praised the concept as a symbol of fiscal responsibility, and Republicans derided it as gimmickry.

The Senate is to consider a \$150-billion deficit-reduction plan worked out last month between leaders of its Republican majority and the White House.

It was not clear Thursday whether the Senate leaders could win passage of their deficit-reduction package next week, before Congress begins a scheduled 10-day Easter recess.

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader, reached agreement Thursday with Democrats on a compromise that will let the Budget Committee begin studying a budget next week, while allowing the full Senate to start consideration of a \$30-billion tax bill that would eventually be incorporated into the budget.

Even after Senate action, on a deficit-reduction plan, differences between the two houses' versions would have to be resolved in a conference compromise that will need Mr. Reagan's signature.

But the relatively swift, smooth House action increases chances for congressional action to reduce deficits in this election year.

Even with passage of such legislation, the deficits would remain high. They are estimated at \$530 billion over the next three years.

The legislation the House passed Thursday was a \$198.5-billion budget resolution for next year. Next, the House will consider legislation to enact the tax increases and spending cuts to bring about the \$182 billion in reductions.

One element of the plan passed earlier by the House won the approval of the Senate on Thursday.

(WP, NYT, UPI)

Argentina Moves to Curb Pay Raises

(Continued from Page 1)

Latin American countries and banks agreed to a \$400-million aid package. Argentina paid the remainder through its foreign exchange holdings.

Under the terms of the agreement, the United States will supply Argentina with a \$300-million bridge loan to pay the Latin American government participants when Mr. Alfonsin's administration reaches a preliminary agreement with the IMF.

In a nationally televised speech

3 Die in Bus Plunge in Italy

United Press International

MILAN — A bus carrying commuters to Milan plunged 50 feet (15 meters) into a canal bed and overturned Friday, killing three passengers and injuring 34.

last Sunday, Mr. Alfonsin declared that "it should be clear to everyone that we are not prepared to face this [IMF] negotiation compromising the standard of living of the workers or maintaining our idle productive capacity."

However, a "progress report" on the IMF negotiations, which was leaked to a Buenos Aires newspaper, appeared to give an indication of how far the government might be willing to go in accepting stabilization measures.

Mr. Grinspun denied that the wage policy changes represented a shift in the government's position. He also insisted that the move "was not an imposition" by the IMF.

However, initial criticism of the move by Mr. Alfonsin's political opposition was strong. The Peronist newspaper *La Voz* printed its cover in black, with a headline saying, "The people are paying the debt."

Warsaw Pact Calls Ministers' Meeting

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The United States threatened Friday to withdraw from the United Nations committee on space, to protest what it terms the committee's "politicization" by the Soviet Union and developing countries.

The warning was given three

months after the United States, citing similar reasons, said it would leave the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the end of this year.

The threat to the space organization, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, was issued at a meeting of the committee's legal group, which finished three weeks of discussions Friday.

Delegates said that any U.S. decision to withdraw from the space committee would probably be announced at the end of the year.

"We fear that the committee may have launched upon an agenda of confrontation, politicization, and futility," said Ted Borek, a U.S. delegate to the committee.

Other Western delegates expressed alarm at the possibility of a U.S. withdrawal. A European delegate said that the absence of one of the two major space powers would deprive the committee of much of its relevance.

The committee negotiated the 1967 Outer Space Convention, in which military use of the moon and in space of weapons of "mass destruction" were outlawed.

Conference sources said, the committee is deadlocked on the issues.

• The data collected by satellites. Developing countries are insisting on a guarantee of access to satellite photographs and data taken of their own territory. Western countries are unwilling to offer such a guarantee.

Vatican-Czech Relations Worsen After Meeting

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — Hopes for the establishment of friendly relations between the Vatican and Czechoslovakia were set back during a meeting in Czechoslovakia last month, according to a senior Vatican diplomat.

After the meeting, the Communist Party newspaper *Tribuna* in Prague published an unusually strong criticism of Pope John Paul II, the diplomat said Thursday. The weekly paper, which represents the party wing closest to Moscow, called John Paul "the most reactionary pope of this century."

The Vatican took the unusual step of responding with an unsigned editorial in the March 31 issue of *L'Observatore Romano*, the Vatican newspaper, calling the criticism "not only absurd and trumped up, but also gravely insulting."

According to the Vatican diplomat, the *Tribuna* article appeared after papal officials had urged Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chroupek of Czechoslovakia to put a stop to such articles about the pope.

The exchange of polemics followed a visit to Czechoslovakia from Feb. 29 to March 3 by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the Vatican's principal envoy to the Communist

countries. The visit marked a resumption of meetings that became deadlocked in 1980 after years of negotiations.

High hopes were attached to Archbishop Poggi's visit because following a meeting in December between John Paul and Mr. Chroupek, the first encounter between a pope and a Czechoslovak cabinet minister. However, the Vatican diplomat said, the archbishop was told even before his arrival in Prague that the meetings would be only "consultative," with no real negotiation in view.

To prevent any contact with the Czechoslovak church hierarchy, Archbishop Poggi found himself taken to a country villa 50 miles (81 kilometers) from Prague, where he conferred for three days with Václav Janák, head of the Czechoslovak government's Secretariat for Church Affairs.

The Czechoslovaks are demanding that the Vatican retreat from its decree of 1982, which forbade priests to join certain political organizations. A principal target of that decree was Peter in Terni, which the Czechoslovak government calls a group devoted to the cause of peace but which the Vatican deems an organization designed to alienate the clergy from Rome.

Gandhi, Citing Unrest, Shortens Trip

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on the eve of a trip to Libya and Tunisia, announced Friday that she would eliminate planned visits to Egypt and Algeria and instead return home after three days instead of six to help deal with the violence in Punjab state.

Meanwhile, Sikh gunmen wounded two persons Friday in Punjab, where militants are seeking more autonomy for the Sikh religious sect.

Mrs. Gandhi appealed for an end to the religious clashes in Punjab, where more than 125 people have been slain in two months. India's government widened its detention powers Thursday in the state.

Mrs. Gandhi's statements came as the militant Sikh Dushmani Regiment, which claimed responsibility for killing a Hindu member of Parliament Tuesday, threatened in a letter to assassinate her son, Rajiv.

39. A Home Ministry spokesman said that police increased security for Rajiv Gandhi, who is a member of Parliament and is general secretary of the ruling Congress-I Party.

For the Record

The governor of Hong Kong, Sir Edward Youde, met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in London on Friday to review talks with China about the colony's future. Hong Kong is a British colony effectively leased from China by an arrangement that expires in 1997. (UPI)

Lassana Comé, an army colonel, has officially been named the new leader of Guinea along with a 41-member government dominated by the military, after the coup there earlier this week. (NYT)

The U.S. Senate has approved the nomination of Donald Engen, 59, to be head of the Federal Aviation Administration. Mr. Engen, who is currently a member of the National Transportation Safety Board, succeeds Lynn Helms, who resigned after questions were raised about his business activities. (UPI)

A judge in Newark, New Jersey, has dismissed a lawsuit by the widow of Richard Hauptmann, who contended that her husband was wrongfully executed for murdering the infant son of the aviator Charles Lindbergh in 1932. Anna Hauptmann, 85, sought to overturn her husband's conviction, asserting that he was the victim of a conspiracy and was wrongfully convicted and executed in 1936. In dismissing the suit, the judge said that Mrs. Hauptmann's claims were known at the time of her husband's trial. (Reuters)

Egyptian military forces completed five days of maneuvers Thursday near the Libyan border, the official Middle East News Agency reported. The two nations fought a brief border war in 1977. (AP)

Correction

The Associated Press, in an article in Friday's editions of the International Herald Tribune, erroneously quoted U.S. Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, allied commander in the Atlantic, as citing communications problems and technical deficiencies among Western navies observing Soviet naval exercises. The Associated Press said Friday that its reporter had misunderstood Admiral McDonald's statements and had provided incorrect quotes.

On the People

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Marijuana May Be No. 1 Cash Crop

Known in the trade as "green collar workers," the illegal marijuana growers in the U.S. are reaching new highs in crop production. Although no one knows for certain just how much marijuana is grown in the United States, The Washington Post's agriculture correspondent, Ward Sinclair, reports that pot may be edging out corn as the country's leading cash crop.

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, known as NORML, values the 1983-84 crop at \$13.9 billion, crediting it to top producers California with \$2 billion worth, Hawaii with \$1.6 billion, Oregon and Kentucky with \$600 million each, and North Carolina at \$550 million.

By contrast, the Agriculture Department says U.S. farmers earned \$13.4 billion for their corn and \$12.4 billion for soybeans in 1982, the latest year for which figures are available.

Plant research, improved plant types, sophisticated indoor growing techniques and the Reagan administration's crackdown on foreign sources are all seen as factors in the growing domestic output.

And although NORML figures may be open to challenge, the Justice Department's Drug Enforcement Administration acknowledges a large-scale enforcement problem. Thomas Byrne, head of the cannabis investigation section, says the 3.8 million marijuana plants destroyed by federal, state and local agents last year may represent only 10 to 15 percent of the national crop.

"We don't dispute that a large percentage of the population uses marijuana and there is a tremendous amount grown for home consumption," he says.

Election Expenses To Top \$1 Billion

Candidates vying for the White House and for Congress will spend more than \$1 billion this year, the Federal Election Commission is telling key congressional committees.

Tracing what he calls the "explosive growth in campaign spending," a commission member, John W. McGarry, notes that total spending for presidential and congressional campaigns more than doubled from \$323.4 million in 1976 to \$692.2 million in 1980.

"If this trend continues," says Mr. McGarry, "we project that spending for the 1984 election will top \$1 billion at the federal level."

Not surprisingly, the commission contends that all that spending and campaigning means more work for its staff and ought to mean more money and better office facilities.

Mr. McGarry says that more than \$2,000 reports and statements will be filed this fiscal year and next by as many as 2,300 House and Senate candidates, 4,200 political action committees, and 500 other groups.

Notes on People

George S. McGovern, who dropped out of the running for the Democratic presidential nomination last month, is to make his first appearance as the host of a network comedy show this month. On April 16, Mr.

McGovern will join a growing list of political figures who have appeared on NBC's irreverent "Saturday Night Live," among



George S. McGovern

them Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York; Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate; and Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York. "A guest like George McGovern gives our writers something to work with that's very much out of the ordinary," says Dick Ebersol, executive producer of the live 90-minute show.

Joseph F. Dennis, a deputy assistant secretary of commerce, has been nominated as the assistant secretary for international economic policy. He has been heading that Commerce Department division's staff for Africa, the Near East and South Asia.

Short Takes

St. Louis, Missouri, will allow the poor to rummage through trash containers after all, but only by day. The city had been considering a ban on scavenging, but some poor and elderly people persuaded the Board of Aldermen they needed the usable food, clothes and saleable cans they found in garbage containers.

Several candidates for the Senate seat of Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, are sorry they ever appeared on a Boston television news quiz this week. Two could not name the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, one could not name the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, and two flatbedded two questions about which side the United States was supporting in Nicaragua and El Salvador. David Bartley, former Massachusetts House speaker, missed all the questions; he said they would have been more appropriate for a secretary of state than a candidate for senator.

Child-resistant caps on medicines and many household chemicals have cut accidental poisoning deaths among children by 66 percent, according to the Consumer Product Safety Commission. The hard-to-open caps also reduced the number of children treated in hospital emergency rooms after accidentally swallowing poison from 150,000 in 1975 to 130,000 last year. The child poisoning death toll was down from 216 in 1972 to 74 in 1980, the latest year for which figures were available, the commission said.

The U.S. tour of the British rock star Boy George and his group, Culture Club, has touched off a rash of Boy George look-alike contests in at least nine U.S. cities. Winners already have been picked in Detroit; Bloomington, Indiana; College Park, Maryland; and Gainesville, Florida, and contests are under way in Atlanta, Boston, Indianapolis, Miami and Washington.

Swedes Agree to a Fine For Radar Sale to Soviet

New York Times reported from Washington:

The Justice Department said Datasab "knowingly violated" export restrictions and from 1977 to 1980 shipped U.S. parts and technology from other Western countries that "gave the Soviet Union technology directly applicable to military research and development efforts."

"What the export of this equipment did was to give the Soviet Union an air traffic control system that could be used to track some of the most advanced foreign military aircraft," said an administration source familiar with the case.

A Defense Department official described the equipment obtained by the Soviet Union as "very strategically significant" and still useful, although it is four years old.

The Defense Department official said the most significant aspect of the system is that it allows the Soviet Union to match radars at different locations and receive computer updates on where one or more air targets are.

The official said the United States became aware that the restricted equipment was being diverted to the Soviet Union in 1981, but that difficulties in collecting evidence had delayed action on the case until now.

Under the plea bargain, Datasab, now a subsidiary of the Ericsson telecommunications group, will also be put on a blacklist of companies forbidden to buy strategically sensitive electronics equipment from U.S. companies, said the Ericsson executive, Magnus Lemmel.

Mr. Lemmel said that Datasab had been reduced in size so that its only function is to carry out its contract with the Soviet company for the air traffic control systems.

That was the contract under which Datasab, then called Stan-sab, breached its U.S. export license seven years ago and delivered advanced chips to the Soviet Union. The violation was discovered three years ago.

■ System Had Strategic Value

Earlier, Susan F. Rasky of The

Sexual Abuse of Children Causes Growing Alarm in the U.S.

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Law enforcement and medical authorities are increasingly alarmed about sexual abuse of children, often for commercial purposes.

The problem was widely publicized when the operators of an exclusive preschool nursery in Manhattan Beach, California, were arrested on charges of sexually molesting 18 children. Police officials and social workers interviewed this week asserted that the case was part of a national phenomenon.

"In what you see happening around the country, you know something alarming is going on," said Robert O. Heck, a Justice Department specialist on crimes committed against children. "But the magnitude is unknown."

Dr. Mary Rimsza of the University of Arizona told members of the American Academy of Pediatrics in Phoenix last week that her research indicated that roughly one child in five is sexually abused.

Experts say that changing social patterns, especially

the rise in the numbers of single working mothers and working couples, may have put more children at risk of abuse.

Millions of children must be cared for outside their homes, and while the vast majority of day care centers and preschool nurseries are believed to operate responsibly, investigators assert that they are being used increasingly by child pornographers and by those who desire sexual relations with children.

Those interviewed emphasized that it was impossible to determine conclusively how widespread sexual abuse was, or that there was more sexual abuse today than there was a decade or a century ago.

Medical specialists like Dr. Rimsza, a pediatrician, point out that no data are available for making such comparisons scientifically and that the greater number of reports of such abuse now may merely reflect greater awareness of the problem.

After charges were brought against people connected with the Virginia McMains Preschool, for example, the authorities in other southern California areas

announced that three more nursery schools were under investigation for possible sexual abuse of children.

Nevertheless, police officials and some social workers say the evidence they do have supports their subjective belief that an increase has occurred.

According to a report last year by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice, more than 1.5 million Americans under the age of 16 were then involved in prostitution or child pornography, and thousands of unsolved murders of children each year appeared related to their having been caught up in the commercial sexual marketplace.

Medical researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles reported last year that they were detecting an alarming number of cases of venereal disease of the throat and anus in children less than 5 years old.

Research has shown that sexual abusers of children were most likely to be relatives, neighbors, teachers, coaches, babysitters and counselors. Strangers account for a third or less of all cases, with some studies

putting the figure as low as 10 percent. Some experts say the number of adult women involved is higher than in the past, although they probably make up less than 5 percent of all molesters.

Dr. Roland Summit, a psychiatrist at UCLA who has specialized in the treatment of sexually abused children for 15 years, is among those researchers who stress that no scientific data exist to support the view that there is more sexual abuse of children now than in previous decades.

But, he said, "There is no question, from all the research, that the risk of exploitation for a child increases directly as the child is removed further from the care of its biological mother."

Larry Bolton, assistant chief counsel for the California Department of Public and Social Services, which licenses nurseries, said that last year his agency had revoked the license of scores of nurseries and day care centers because of sexual and physical abuse of children. The number of revocations for sexual abuse, he said, has increased tenfold since 1978.

Stolen Cars Shipped for Resale in U.S.

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Porsche and Mercedes cars stolen from West German owners are often shipped to San Francisco and other cities in the United States for resale, according to insurance officials here.

"The Middle East used to be a big market, but I suppose it has tapered off since war broke out," said Heinz Georgi, an investigator for Allianz Versicherungen AG, West Germany's largest insurance company. "There seem to be discovering the American market."

For example, Mr. Georgi said, six Porsche sports cars valued at about \$31,000 each turned up in San Francisco last October. He said U.S. Customs agents identified the cars from engine numbers, but did not impound the vehicles or make any arrests.

U.S. authorities sent Mr. Georgi the engine numbers, which matched those of clients' stolen autos. But by the time he went to California later the same month to identify them, he said, the Porsches had already disappeared — presumably taken outside California and sold.

Alois Deichl, a spokesman for the West German insurance company association, said, at a press conference that insurers last year paid out the equivalent of \$62 million in claims for 12,816 stolen cars that were never recovered. He said insurance companies had proof that stolen luxury cars were being sent to the United States for resale. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Georgi said car thieves forge ownership papers and accompany the vehicles by ship or airplane to the United States, traveling either directly or through Mexico. Once the cars reach the United States, they are resold at prices well below the market value, Mr. Georgi said.

He declined to estimate how many stolen West German autos were sent to the United States last year, because "the investigation by West German and American authorities is still going on."

Spain Protests to France Over Basque Program

Reuters

MADRID — Spain protested to France on Friday over a French television program on Basque guerrillas that it described as a "defense of terrorism," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Spanish ambassador to France, Joaquin Reventos, delivered a protest note, saying the documentary, "Pays Basque: Les Irredentistes" ("Basque Country: The Unyielding"), presented a "partial view of the issue where freedom of expression was notably absent."

Mr. Hart said that the main problem was that companies who benefited from the Reagan administration's tax cuts did not invest the money that was saved.

Mr. Mondale restated his tax proposals, which primarily involve increased taxes on the wealthy.

Mr. Jackson said the first goal should be to "alter the misery index."

Mr. Hart said the party needed to address a "new generation of problems" now facing the country.

Asked to offer a rebuttal to the opening statements, Mr. Mondale stressed the problem of working women. He received applause when he said that women now faced conditions that were "often very discriminatory" in the workplace.

The first question put to the candidates was a broad one about what they thought should be the "new directions" of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Mondale said he had avoided his customary criticisms of Mr. Hart's record and personality because he did not want to appear to be spoiling for a fight.

Mr. Mondale was resolved to get tough only if challenged. "Since Hart did not attack, we did not attack," one Mondale adviser said.

Although the former vice president's aides credit his denunciations of Mr. Hart with revitalizing the Mondale campaign after early setbacks, they have been concerned that such an approach would cause an adverse public reaction.

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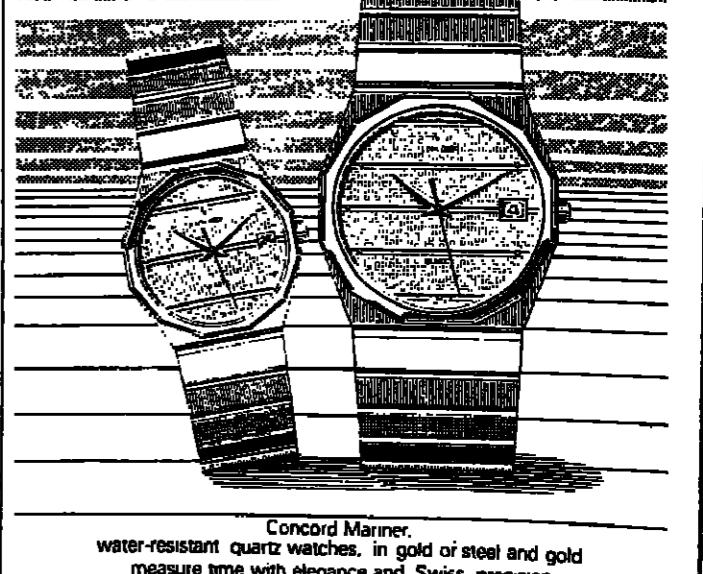
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Foreign Landowners in U.S.

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Foreigners own more than one percent of all farmland in the United States. The Agriculture Department said

Thursday that people from Canada, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, West Germany and the Netherlands Antilles held 73 percent of the foreign-owned acreage.



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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chemical Maneuvers

Ban the making, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons. President Reagan says, proposing a new treaty. It won't be easy.

There already is a treaty, dating from 1925, which bans first use in war. The Soviet Union signed it, but it uses chemicals in Afghanistan and, almost certainly, its clients use them in Indochina. Iraq signed, yet it uses chemicals against Iran. What difference would a new treaty make? Unlike the old one, it would have "bold and sound" verification provisions. These would allow inspectors not just to check designated places — Moscow might live with that — but also to drop in pretty much at will. It is suggested that the Reagan administration knows Moscow will reject its verification demands and that its real intent is to break down Congress's resistance to producing new chemical weapons. Let us separate the two parts.

The verification demands are tough. But, given the reports of use, who can possibly claim that what is needed is another piece of paper? What is needed is verification measures that people can have some confidence in. That the Soviet Union, a direct practitioner and apparent indirect sponsor of a form of war it solemnly renounced, may object to rigorous inspection is not an argument against it.

The United States maintains a stockpile of chemical weapons, but has not added to it

since 1969. For three years Congress has shot down Mr. Reagan's requests for "modernization." He now argues that new chemical munitions are needed to deter Soviet use of them against America. The answer to that is that deterrence can be maintained by other weapons: If someone threatens you with a rock of granite, you can pick up a rock of quartz.

Mr. Reagan pleads further that he needs "something to bargain with." He has got something to bargain with: the stockpile, the readiness (which ought to be improved) of American combat troops to defend against Soviet chemical weapons, plus the disgust of civilized people that the Kremlin does not in its business. The moral high ground does not by itself rid the world of chemical weapons, but worthy reasons remain for not giving it up by going back into production of outlawed horror weapons.

The reality is that a chemical weapons treaty is a long way off. The Soviets' proposal of one draft and the Americans' proposal of another are aspects of a political contest, not a common quest for effective arms control. It should be clear, however, why this is so. It is because the Soviets have been doing something truly dishonest and foul. If the American draft keeps an international spotlight on Moscow's policy, that is not small gain.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keep Resisting Secrecy

Now that Congress's ban on the Reagan administration's heavy-handed secrecy program is about to expire, the White House is making conciliatory noises to head off any extension. Congress ought not to take the bait.

Mr. Reagan decreed a year ago that extraordinary secrecy measures previously used only by the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency be extended to thousands of other government employees. They were to be required to promise for the rest of their lives to submit any writings about national security to government censors. They would be liable to random polygraph tests.

The order caused a storm of protest. Critics argued that the administration had overreacted to only a few annoying but hardly threatening leaks of information. Congress quickly agreed that the order might damage the nation. It could hurt morale and inhibit desirable

criticism and analysis of foreign policy by former officials. The administration finally retreated last month and suspended its decree.

Now Robert McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, offers voluntarily to extend the freeze through the current session of Congress and to take no further action without 90 days' notice. But his letter displays Congress's profound skepticism. "This is a serious problem that won't go away," he insists, "and we therefore cannot completely foreclose future action . . . if a legislative solution to unauthorized disclosures is not found."

The serious problem that "won't go away" is excessive government secrecy. For that, the proper legislative solution is renewal of the law requiring the executive to desist unless it can make a stronger case for these ugly restraints.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Sikh Crisis in Punjab

Not only does the Sikh crisis threaten the delicate balance between communities in Punjab, it is also a challenge to the central government, which can hardly attack the Amritsar temple — redoubt for Sikh extremists armed to the teeth — without inflicting carnage.

Mr. Gandhi doubtless expected the agitation to phase itself out. Whatever their community's distinctive martial traditions, most Sikhs reject violent methods and see the disastrous effects of the crisis both on their relations with the other communities of the Indian Union and on the economy of Punjab, where development is being stalled. The central government is also aware of the influence the crisis could have on the situation in neighboring Jammu and Kashmir, where a fragile equation links the central government, a Moslem majority and a Hindu minority. India has entered a pre-electoral period. But no balloon can take place if one or several states are in grave crisis. Thus, time would appear to be working less and less in the prime minister's favor.

— *Le Monde (Paris)*.

Let UNESCO Try to Reform

UNESCO was founded in the warm glow of postwar idealism when it was tempting to believe that wars could be avoided if only intelligent, educated people sat down together and talked over their differences. Sadly, UNESCO has fallen victim largely to the reality of the world as it is — driven by ideological and national differences and dominated by a multitude of small states, many of them newly emerged from colonialism and often more interested in propagating their ideas than seeking after higher truths. In addition, like any large bureaucracy, UNESCO has accumulated a lot of vested interests and dead wood. As a result, the patience of the largest contributor, the United States, has snapped, and Britain's is near the same point.

There can be no doubt that a major shake-up is necessary. The original ideals have been tarnished and submerged beneath mountains of paper and vacuous talk.

Initially, UNESCO itself should be given a chance to put these things right; but not for long. If it shows it cannot do so, the major dissatisfied contributors will have to get to

The Collision Worries Japanese

The United States government played down the collision incident, which occurred on March 21 between a U.S. carrier and a Soviet submarine in the Sea of Japan. Nevertheless, the incident was shocking news to Japanese citizens. The Sea of Japan, which was nicknamed "the Emperor's bathtub" by American submarine skippers who successfully infiltrated the Japanese anti-submarine defense during World War II, has become crowded again with foreign warships — most of them submarines — over the past few years. The collision took place while the American flattop was taking part in a joint U.S.-Republic of Korea naval maneuver. Utmost caution and a high level of professional skill are demonstrated in a military exercise. Yet accidents such as the latest one could occur, possibly bringing the superpowers to the brink of war in a more strained regional or international situation.

— *The Japan Times Weekly (Tokyo)*.

The Marcos Version Suffers

Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was murdered at Manila airport last Aug. 21 out of sight of the reporters and cameramen who accompanied the political opposition leader on his return flight to the Philippines — but not as it happened, out of range of their sound-recording equipment. The independent commission investigating the Aquino assassination heard those recordings, as well as testimony about them from an acoustics expert. That evidence further undercuts the government's version of how and by whom Mr. Aquino was killed. That version has never been taken very seriously anyway in the Philippines. There is even less reason now that it should be.

— *The Los Angeles Times*.

Murder in Manila, murder most foul, is less of a mystery now. And the days of the Marcos government probably are shortening.

— *The Lincoln (Nebraska) Journal & Star*.

FROM OUR APRIL 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: French to Tax Alien Balloons
PARIS — In view of the frequency with which German balloons have been landing on French territory, the Government has decided that henceforth such balloons will have to pay customs duties, which are high. A moderately-sized balloon would have to pay about 600 francs. Meanwhile, a telegram from Briançon states that a balloon having as passengers an Italian officer and an engineer, which had left Bologna on April 6, arrived the same evening at Aix-en-Provence. The aeronauts stated that they had no intention of crossing the frontier, but had been driven over by the wind. The balloon was confiscated by the customs house until the customs duties are paid.

1934: Jobless Riot in Minneapolis
MINNEAPOLIS — Demanding continuation of the Civil Works Administration, 6,000 unemployed battled police before the city hall here [on April 6] in one of the most serious demonstrations since the CWA was discontinued. Police were forced to use fire-hose and tear-gas before the riot could be controlled and the mob dispersed. Eighteen persons, including 13 policemen, required hospital attention. Scores of demonstrators received black eyes and cracked skulls. Thirty arrests were made. The demonstrators marched on city hall. Shouting about the building, they demanded continuation of the CWA at union wages and increased relief allowances.

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France Offers to Cooperate in Mine-Clearing in Nicaragua

By Alma Guillermoprieto
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The French government has offered to help Nicaragua clear its ports of mines if one or several friendly European powers will cooperate.

In a letter addressed to President Luis Beltrán of Colombia, made public here Thursday, Claude Cheysson, the minister of external relations, said France's participation in a mine-clearing operation "would, of course, have a very humanitarian character."

In the same letter, Mr. Cheysson asked whether Mr. Beltrán would be willing to "solemnly and publicly

denounce... the attempt against the common law that... the blockade against a country constitutes."

Nicaragua has accused the United States, which supports the anti-government rebels who laid the mines, of responsibility. Seven merchant ships have been damaged so far, including a Soviet tanker and a Japanese freighter.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said Friday that any attempt by France to supply minesweepers to Nicaragua "might facilitate the export of revolution" by the Sandinist government. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We have all along been con-

cerned with the large Soviet and Cuban military relationship with Nicaragua," Mr. Hughes said. "and we would not favor any nation's contributing to Nicaragua's ability to export revolution with impunity."

[He added that the United States has raised its concerns with the French government.]

Mr. Cheysson's letter said the mine-clearing operation "is, without a doubt, a blockade undertaken in peacetime against a small country, which presents serious problems of political ethics."

The letter was published on the front page of *Barricadas*, Nicaragua's official daily newspaper, on the same day that the Reagan administration's new special envoy to Central America, Harry W. Shlaudeman, ended a 22-hour visit to Nicaragua. His talks with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the ruling junta, reportedly did little to ease relations.

"I have only seen the headlines," Mr. Shlaudeman said of the letter Thursday morning.

On Wednesday, the Nicaraguan government took the highly unusual step of issuing a communiqué before the talks ended. Published in Thursday's paper on the same page as the Cheysson letter, the communiqué said that no new peace offer had been made by Mr. Shlaudeman or Assistant Secretary of State Langhorne A. Motley, who accompanied him.

"We believe an Israeli Army presence in Lebanon is not required to assure peace for Galilee," he said.

Mr. Motley said that Mr. Ungo had been mainly to meet with members of Congress and groups such as the Council on Foreign Relations to "find a political settlement to the conflict" in El Salvador.

The visit confirmed that "the policy of force of the current U.S. administration remains unaltered," the communiqué said.

The French spokesman reportedly reached Mr. Beltrán on the weekend while he was meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, who was visiting Nicaragua.

Mr. Motley said that Mr. Ungo has met with Senator Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and with Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Ungo was told of the visa revocation on March 15 by Howard Gross, the U.S. consul in Panama, where he lives. Mr. Motley said.

"He was told that if he attempted to use the visa to enter the United States again, he would be detained at the border," Mr. Motley said.

The State Department spokesman said the visa had been revoked because Mr. Ungo "has used his visits to the United States to collect money for the terrorist activities of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front," the coalition of insurgent groups fighting in El Salvador.

Critics say the Reagan administration has been more systematic than its predecessors in keeping out foreign opponents of U.S. policy.

J.S. Revokes Entry Visa for Exiled Salvadoran

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State department has said that it has revoked the U.S. entry visa of Guillermo Ungo, a Salvadoran Social democrat allied with insurgents, the ground that he collected money for the guerrillas on previous visits to the United States.

An associate of Mr. Ungo, Héctor Oqueli, said by telephone from Mexico City, when told of the reason for the revocation, that Mr. Ungo had never engaged in aid-raising of any kind in the United States.

Richard Weeks, the State Department spokesman, who said that Mr. Ungo had raised money, declined to provide details. He said Tuesday that the revocation of Mr. Ungo's multiple-entry visa does not signify that he is permanently barred.

Mr. Ungo, who has ties to West European socialists, heads the Democratic Revolutionary Front, Salvadoran exile group allied with the insurgents. He is a vice president of the Socialist International, a grouping of Social Democratic and Socialist parties.

Representative Ted Weiss, Democrat of New York, termed the Department's action "part of the

a broader effort by the Reagan administration to close the door on opposing viewpoints" and to "close the options on a peaceful and negotiated resolution to the Salvadoran conflict."

A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Weiss met with Mr. Ungo earlier this year in New York.

Mr. Oqueli said that Mr. Ungo had been mainly to meet with members of Congress and groups such as the Council on Foreign Relations to "find a political settlement to the conflict" in El Salvador.

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J.S. Senate Approves Aid Proposals for El Salvador, Nicaraguan Rebels

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate gave final approval to almost \$1 million in emergency military aid for El Salvador and \$21 million to help rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua. The proposals go to the House of Representatives.

"We have reaffirmed our policy, which has for five out of six years been a bipartisan one," said Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska who shepherded the bill to approval.

The final vote after a week of debate was 76-19, with 53 Republicans and 23 Democrats supporting compromise bill.

The vote underlined the deep divisions on the issue among Democrats. Southern Democrats consistently voted with Republicans on at least 12 unsuccessful efforts to strip the aid.

West Bank Jewish Cemetery Planned

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

ERUSALEM — The city of Jerusalem is planning to widen the Jewish cemetery in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, city officials announced.

Confirming a report that first appeared in the Jerusalem Post, Avi Davari, the spokesman for Mayor Teddy Kollek, said Thursday that government ministries had already approved the proposed site of the cemetery and that planning the development of the 75-acre (30-hectare) site was underway. It is expected to be ready in two years.

Mr. Davari conceded that there are "political implications" in the establishment of a Jewish cemetery in the occupied territory, but said it is "not politics" but the inability of the city to overcome objections to other possible sites within Israel's 1967 borders that led to the decision.

"We had a lot of plans," he said, "it always somebody objected." The site of the cemetery is part of a larger area near Jerusalem that both the Likud bloc and its opponents say will never be returned to sovereignty even as part of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The decision to locate a cemetery in the area is certain to add to the impression of a permanent Israeli presence in the West Bank, which is the current government's line.

The Jerusalem Post reported that political factors were considered in choosing the site and cited one unidentified official as

further money to Nicaragua and funding for El Salvador."

But he acknowledged that the House Democratic leadership was divided on the issue and that the majority leader, Jim Wright of Texas, favored more aid to El Salvador.

The appropriations bill faces stiff resistance in the Democratic-dominated House, and Congress is scheduled to begin a weeklong Easter recess at the end of next week.

Administration officials have left open the possibility that they will use special emergency authority to bypass Congress and send the funds if the House fails to act before next Friday.

The House has voted twice to block aid to Nicaraguan rebels, and critics of administration policy say that sentiment is largely unchanged.

"I am opposed to any military aid," said Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and speaker of the House. "I am against

saying the cemetery "will increase our hold" on the West Bank. "It's like a settlement, only stronger," the official said.

The site is about a mile outside of Jerusalem's municipal boundaries, which have already been substantially expanded to incorporate into the city a number of close-in settlements that were built around Jerusalem after Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 war. The tract is just north of a new road the government is building to connect the large settlement of 1967.

The land where the cemetery is to be started is part of a larger tract taken over by the Israeli government and declared "state land" in 1982.

Mr. Davari said Jerusalem's two existing cemeteries were almost filled and would be a mile for new burials for only three or four more years. The new cemetery, he said, "will be good for us for 30 years. It is a good answer for us."

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The site is about a mile outside of Jerusalem's municipal boundaries, which have already been substantially expanded to incorporate into the city a number of close-in settlements that were built around Jerusalem after Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 war. The tract is just north of a new road the government is building to connect the large settlement of 1967.

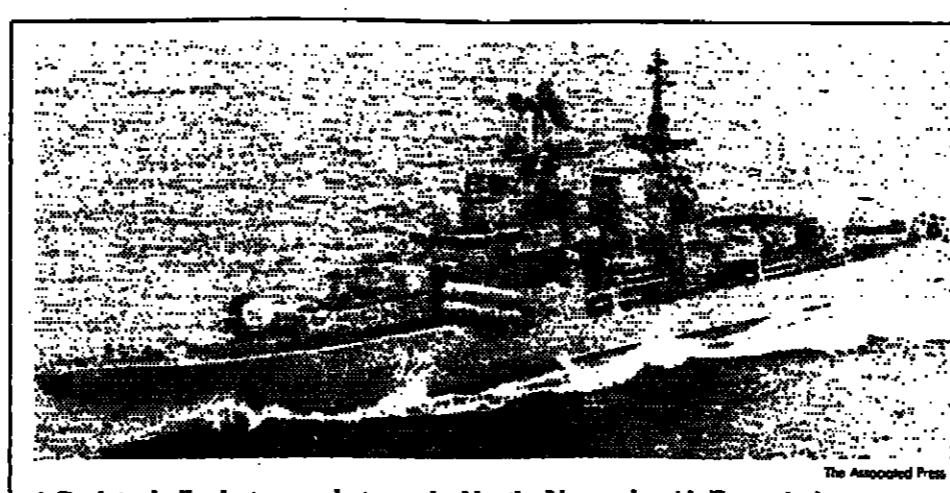
The land where the cemetery is to be started is part of a larger tract taken over by the Israeli government and declared "state land" in 1982.

Mr. Davari conceded that there are "political implications" in the establishment of a Jewish cemetery in the occupied territory, but said it is "not politics" but the inability of the city to overcome objections to other possible sites within Israel's 1967 borders that led to the decision.

"We had a lot of plans," he said, "it always somebody objected."

The site of the cemetery is part of a larger area near Jerusalem that both the Likud bloc and its opponents say will never be returned to sovereignty even as part of an overall Middle East peace agreement. The decision to locate a cemetery in the area is certain to add to the impression of a permanent Israeli presence in the West Bank, which is the current government's line.

The Jerusalem Post reported that political factors were considered in choosing the site and cited one unidentified official as



A Soviet missile-destroyer photographed by the Norwegian Air Force during maneuvers.

U.S. Seeks Soviet Warning of Sea Exercises

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Thursday that the size of the Soviet naval maneuvers off northern Europe surprised the U.S. and it called for advance notice of such major exercises.

A Defense Department spokesman, Michael Burch, said the Soviet Union did not provide notification of what NATO has judged to be the biggest Soviet naval maneuvers ever conducted in the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic.

U.S. Navy sources said 100 vessels and aircraft have participated in the exercises, which began last weekend. Earlier reports had put the number at 200 vessels.

Mr. Burch said the size of the operation surprised NATO, although some intelligence agencies had predicted the exercises were to be held.

Editorials carried by the Syrian government-controlled press said Israeli troops were on maximum alert for an attack on Syria.

In Kuwait, the news agency KUNA quoted a Soviet official Friday as saying Israel would pay a "high price" if it attacked Syria. Karen Brutens, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, said Israel "knows that Syria's strength is big enough and that Syria can also get help from its allies and friends."

Syria has a friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry spokesman said reinforcements were being sent to the western sector of the Bekaa. He declined to indicate the extent of the reinforcements or to comment on their significance. Political observers noted that previous troop buildups in the area had not brought clashes between the two armies.

Western military sources estimated that Syria has more than 25,000 troops in the region. Israel 5,000 to 7,000.

In Beirut, a morning cease-fire was drawn up late Thursday. Militia sources said the plan, which involves setting up a buffer zone between the combatants, could be put into effect after a 2,000-member special Lebanese police force is put together to help monitor the separation of forces.

The report of buildups in the Bekaa follows a guerrilla attack Monday in Jerusalem in which 50 Israelis were injured.

The Damascus-based pro-Soviet Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the constituent groups of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said it was responsible for the attack in Jerusalem. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has vowed retaliation.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Peres Pledges Israeli Pullout From Lebanon

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Shimon Peres, who was officially designated Thursday as the Labor Party's nominee for prime minister in the July 23 elections, said that if elected he would quickly relieve the Israeli Army of "the burden of deployment in Lebanon."

Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, reaffirmed Thursday that he would oppose Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for the nomination. He said their differences were over security and land settlement policy in occupied areas.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy withdrew from contention Wednesday.

The Labor Party, which had been hurt in two previous elections by hostility from Peres and former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, presented a united front Thursday.

■ **Rabin Backs New State**

Mr. Rabin says he favors creation of a "Jordanian-Palestinian state" that would include part of the West Bank. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

"We are ready in the context of peace with Jordan to make a compromise, to give in to have a peace with a Jordanian-Palestinian state under one sovereignty, under one government, under one flag, with one army, with one capital — Amman," Mr. Rabin said.

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(Reuters, AP, UPI)

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

Lebanese See a Buildup By Israel, Syria in Bekaa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Israel and Syria have been building up their forces along the front lines in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley since Tuesday, a senior Lebanese Defense Ministry official said Friday.

The leftist Lebanese newspaper *As-Safir* said that Israel and its allied Lebanese militia in southern Lebanon have sent tanks, armored vehicles and artillery into the Bekaa.

State-run Beirut Radio said that a meeting between President Gamal and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was expected in Damascus next week. Syria, long a supporter of the anti-government militias in Lebanon, has been working more closely with Mr. Gamal's administration since the four-nation multinational peace-keeping force started to withdraw from Beirut in February.

Beirut Radio quoted "high-ranking military sources" as saying that Israel and Syria "have been trading small-arms fire, causing a number of casualties on both sides."

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv declined comment on the reports.

Editorials carried by the Syrian government-controlled press said Israeli troops were on maximum alert for an

ARTS / LEISURE

Damaged Medieval Works Flop at Sotheby's Sale in London



St. Anne presenting the Child was sold for £8,697.

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sotheby's has just had one of its worst failures in years. The warning it spells out for those inclined to speculate in art and handle it as a commodity should not go unheeded.

To nonprofessionals, the auction of medieval art held on Tuesday

an equally strong bias against works of art consigned for sale by trade sources, which happens frequently.

However, private ownership is not enough. There is a limit beyond which prices won't rise under the best of circumstances. And the private owner must not be seen, rightly or wrongly, as commercially motivated. When the works offered for sale are unforgettable and superbly preserved, concessions can be made. On Tuesday, they were neither unforgettable nor in splendid condition.

The first work may have been beautiful a long time ago. The "Virgin and Child Enthroned," a south Tirol piece of the early 13th century, has the majestic rigidity of earlier Romanesque art. The smiling face with dilated eyes is astonishing. Alas, "the hair of the virgin slightly restored," as the catalog tactfully puts it, mars its subtlety. The "extensive original color" is not enough to make one overlook the later additions. With "her right hand in worn condition," a good deal of the former beauty is lost, all the more as worming does not stop there. The piece, which carried an estimate of £10,000 to £15,000, remained unsold as the hammer went down at £7,400.

The heavy emphasis on the private-collection theme reflects the importance attached by buyers to the provenance of the works of art offered to them. There is a strong prejudice in favor of a real collection built up for the sake of art and

what could have been a mishap repeated itself with extraordinary frequency. The other pieces, carved groups and bas reliefs of the 15th and early 16th century, were mostly from Austria and southern Germany. This kind of art is still extensively preserved in museums and churches despite World War II destruction. Those who look at it are used to a high standard of quality and preservation. And all too often there was something that was obviously wrong with the "collection" pieces.

In Lot 2, a Holy Trinity from the Tirol with a seated God the Father steadyng the figure of a collapsing Jesus, it was the hideous coating of dark red paint. In Lot 3, a seated Madonna of the Vienna School, it was the hands that had been chopped off, not very long ago, one would think, and the seated child had the back chopped off.

It made one wonder what sort of accident — looting in wartime perhaps? — could have happened, but it did not induce any desire to own such an obvious casualty of 20th-century turmoil. Both carvings failed to sell, the bidding stopping way below Sotheby's lowest estimate.

Then at last a lot found a buyer. A southern German group of St. Anna presenting the Child to the Madonna, dating to around 1500, was knocked down at £7,800 — or £8,697 with the sales charge and tax. It is a high price for a small limestone piece. After that there was a run of bad luck. Seven lots in a row went unsold. A north Italian "fine and rare Pietà," circa 1430, estimated to fetch £30,000 to £40,000, fell at £21,000; a "Rhineland Virgin and Child circa 1370-80," with an estimate of £10,000 to £15,000, failed to sell at £8,000.

One has an interesting story. It once belonged to the Tiroler Landesmuseum at Innsbruck, which has an admirable collection of sculpture. It includes one of the most beautiful figures of Jesus on the cross of the early 13th century to be seen in any Austrian or German museum. The figure of Jesus, although not in mint condition, is given a prominent place in the museum display. That was clearly not the case of the Rhineland Virgin and Child, which is also damaged — her left hand is missing, as are the toes of the child, and the surface paint has been extensively touched up. One can see why the museum dismissed it and why potential buyers at Sotheby's did the same.

It all sounds like a replay of the auction of the Mizne "collection" two years ago, when a vendor imposed high reserve prices on his Impressionist and modern master "collection" and sold some of it, presumably at a huge profit, while retaining a very large proportion of it.

The difference was in the financial scale — the Mizne paintings were worth 10 times more than the Hierzenberger sculptures — not in the principle.

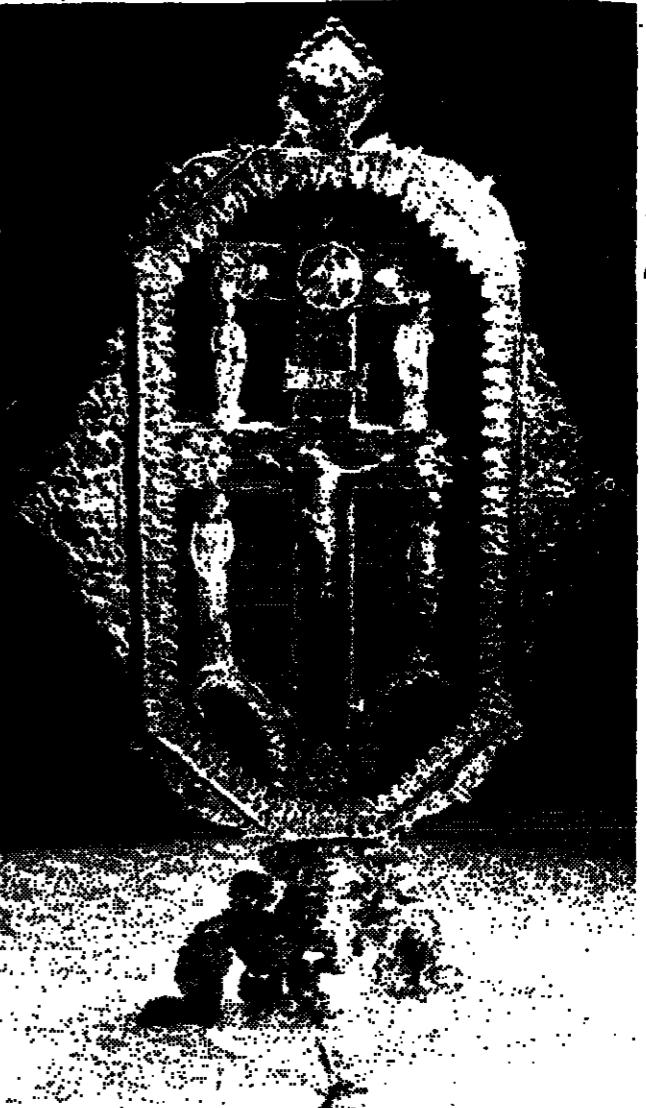
What is disturbing about this is that auction houses are apt to be more willing to give in to the vendors' demands than anxious to protect the buyers' interests. Estimates are supposed to reflect the auctioneer's opinion about the probable value of a work of art, rather than the vendor's wishful thinking. To print estimates so widely off the mark can be misleading for buyers without market experience.

There has been a growing tendency of late to push estimates to the extreme upward limit in any field, from Old Master paintings — 31.7 percent in value of those offered on Wednesday at Sotheby's — to the extreme times, the right hand missing. Nor did they want a third ex-Tiroler Landesmuseum piece, a virgin and child of the Brixen School. It was bought in at the extravagant price of £55,000, suggesting disproportionate ambitions on the auctioneer's or vendor's part.

A fourth carving at one time in the Tiroler Landesmuseum — St. John the Baptist, south Tirol, late 15th century — failed to sell at £8,000. So did the fifth and sixth pieces, offered together without success and bought in at £22,000.

■ **Stradivari Cello Sold**

A 25-year-old British cellist, Robert Cohen, bought a cello made by Antonio Stradivari in Cremona about 1690 for a world auction record price of £75,000 (\$394,000) at Sotheby's Thursday, the Associated Press reported from London.



A 13th-century reliquary from the treasure of San Marco. Keystone

Treasure of San Marco Being Shown in Paris

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The treasure of the basilica of San Marco in Venice is considered the most remarkable collection of precious objects in Western Europe.

Many of these objects, which are admirably presented at the Grand Palais in well-lit showcases and darkened halls, date from antiquity and the origins of Christianity.

The collection is primarily a manifestation of the power and wealth of Venice. The objects were acquired in a variety of ways: gifts sent to the doges by kings and sultans, precious objects offered as collateral on loans, products of trade and plunder. Some were taken from Constantinople in the early 13th century as a result of a bargain the Venetians struck with the crusaders. Since you cannot pay for the use of our ships to take you to the Holy Land, you must make payment in kind by taking Constantinople for us.

Among the objects brought back after the plundering of Constantinople in 1204 were an astonishing

gilded and enamelled icon studded with precious stones and representing St. Michael, and an equally precious but more refined plaque representing the same archangel in relief.

About 30 years after the Constantinople treasures arrived, the sacristy of San Marco was destroyed in a fire and many of the treasures were lost; some survived because they had been stored elsewhere. More Byzantine objects were brought to Venice when the empire that the city had established in Constantinople collapsed in 1261.

In time Venice suffered the same fate. When Napoleon took the city in 1797 he had the treasure shipped to Paris. Many of the gold objects were melted down, the precious stones and pearls sold.

The remnant of the treasure was returned to Venice in 1829. Restored it took 30 years. Represented in the 40 objects sent by Venice to this show, the collection includes works from antiquity and the Byzantine period, including a rock crystal beaker and a bowl of milky green glass decorated with stylized rabbits; and objects produced by Western European craftsmen, such as reliquaries made after the sacristy fire.

The objects have an imposing

aura, partly because of the material

as the lighting brings out the richly hued transparency of the semi-precious stones, partly because of the impressive craft that produced them and partly because they are priceless vestiges of the fantastical opulence that marked the great Eastern courts.

The oldest objects are in glass or

in carved rock crystal, sardonyx,

and agate. They date from as early as the 4th century; cups, beakers, vases and lamps, decorated with rambling vines, or gaping fish, or in the case of a splendid pair of deep purple glass, incised with figures of Dionysus and a nymph, a girl and a satyr.

"Le Trésor de Saint-Marc," Grand Palais, Paris, through June 2.

The exhibition, scheduled to continue to London, Cologne and New York.

Four London Galleries Spotlight French Artists

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There are present four shows in London that stress the facility of many French artists to turn everyday activities and scenes into mighty attractive pictures.

None excelled in this more than Camille Pissarro (1830-1903), repre-

sented at the JPL Fine Arts (a gallery specializing in French art from Impressionism onward) with 50 drawings, watercolors and pastels, dating from an 1853 pencil drawing of "Mayquette Park" to a 1902 pencil-and-wash drawing of the "Main Door of Dieppe Cathedral."

Pissarro's practice is a letter to his artist son Lucien, has noted the importance of the matter-of-fact approach to draftsmanship. After telling his son yet again to copy Holbein — "He is the true master" — he writes, "Don't try to be clever, strive for simplicity, for the indispensable lines that capture the whole essence. Opt for caricature rather than a pretty picture."

His practice is especially notable in a large charcoal drawing of peasant dancers, "La Ronde" (c. 1884), and in his several drawings of "Les Sarcelles" (Women Weeding the Fields) at Pont-Aven, where he lived and worked from 1872, even though in the latter drawings, he could well have been seduced by the colors of his media, watercolor and pastel, into painting pretty pictures. One of the chief pleasures of this exhibition is the way with which Pissarro uses pastel, to portray "A Country Lane" (c. 1876), a "Grazing Lamb" (c. 1881), "Women Weeding" (c. 1882), "The Loup Tree" (c. 1887/8), and "Peasant Woman With a Bundle of Sticks" (c. 1890).

"*Canille Pissarro: Drawings, Watercolors, Pastels*, JPL Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, W1, to April 29."

The building in Davies Street also houses the print gallery of Lumsley Cazalet, which has a show of etchings, drypoints and litho-

graphs by Norbert Goeneutte (1854-1894). Goeneutte, who rates very little mention in French print histories such as those by Georges Duplessis and Emile Dacier, is known in England chiefly as an attractive society painter. He was at his best a very capable painter, judging by this selection.

"Norbert Goeneutte: Etchings, Drypoints, Lithographs," Lumsley Cazalet, 24 Davies Street, W1, April 17 to May 18.

An earlier period of French painting is represented at Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox in a show of "French Paintings from 1800 to 1850," followed by the 25 artists, best known are Corot, represented by an early forestscape of "Fontainebleau"; and an atypical Jean-François Millet of a "Nymph Beset by Amoretts." There are three historical landscapes by Corot's teacher Jean-Victor Bertin (1767-1842), posthumously much praised as a landscapist by Baudelaire. Louis-Léopold Boilly (1761-1845) is represented by a trompe l'oeil painting of a bas-relief by Clodion, "Le Triomphe d'Amphitrite," and a Parisian Punch and Judy show, "Le Pauvre Chat." A painting on a biblical theme, "Moses Found in the Bulrushes," is by Nicolas Taunay (1755-1830), known equally as a history painter and a landscapist, by a trompe l'oeil painting of a "Country Lane" (c. 1876), a "Grazing Lamb" (c. 1881), "Women Weeding" (c. 1882), "The Loup Tree" (c. 1887/8), and "Peasant Woman With a Bundle of Sticks" (c. 1890).

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Christie's Sales in 1983 Soar

The Associated Press

LONDON — Christie's, the art auction house, this week reported record sales in 1983 of £261 million (about \$374 million), with pre-tax profits of £9.7 million.

Christie's Sales in 1983 Soar

Ana Mendieta's Sculpture Reliefs of Baked Earth Exhibited in Rome

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Ana Mendieta's sculpture reliefs made of baked sand or earth immediately dominate the space they inhabit.

Flat on the ground like tiled fields, curving or slowly uncoiling, they plainly refer to old rituals dormant in our consciousness, but are completely modern. The material clearly outlined in the shape of the mother goddess, the eternal leaf shape of the female genitalia or more abstract derivations of either basic.

In a time when so many materials are contrived or artificial, this use of the oldest art materials, and the paring down of form and ornament to essentials, are refreshing. The statement of this American born in Cuba is blunt and direct, but romantic. Her simple sculptures, though relying on primeval form, are firmly connected with contemporary awareness, celebrating woman as a rounded entity and

humankind as indebted to and surrounded by the forces of nature.

"Ana Mendieta," Primo Piano, Via Panisperna 203, Rome, to April 30.

Of all the executors of the new Mediterranean doomsday school — the Transavanguardia — now properly embalmed by the art of establishment, Enzo Cucchi is the most prominent and also the most convincing.

In the Mario Daconi gallery, where the one-work show is now a common practice, there is an altar-like installation. It consists of a single canvas, which looks like an upright slate from which little gobs of paint are sliding. On closer inspection the little gobs reveal themselves as painted death heads. An iron object — helmet or pot — is attached to the top of this canvas, resting on a heap of charred newspaper.

With a fabric of bright electric color the covers canvas or paper.

Criticizing pictures in galleries is a matter of comparison. Comparing Alberto Parres's work to a lot of art in local galleries — much of it without elan, repetitive and deadly earnest — one finds in this young Spaniard's offerings an endearing freshness.

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"Enzo Cucchi," Mario Daconi, Via Vittoria 60, Rome, to April 30.

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"Alberto Parres," L'Indisciplina, Via dei Greci 40, Rome to April 30.

For many seasons one of Italy's most influential critics has organized shows in Acireale, Sicily, meant to be indicative of all current new styles. This time he has shipped the show to the mainland as well.

"Alberto Parres," L'Indisciplina, Via dei Greci 40, Rome to April 30.

Besides this lugubrious assemblage there is also a drawing: more death heads sliding after an upside-down man who is zooming head-on into a bleak landscape underneath him. This small dream in charcoal has a peculiar strength and attraction.

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JEAN-LUC MARC

The Japanese Look Is Off the Runway and on the Street

PARIS — "Fashion does not exist," Coco Chanel maintained, "unless it goes down into the streets."

If, in fact, the trip from the runway to the *rive* takes the theoretical into the realm of every day, then the women on the streets of Paris have given fashion validity to the efforts of Japan's corps of avant-garde designers.

The fact that French women rarely assimilate fashion literally makes them the object of particular interest and scrutiny. And their attraction to the "next" or "other" dimension designs from the likes of Rei Kawakubo (Comme des Garçons) and Yohji Yamamoto (Y), for example, is no exception.

The ubiquitous presence of Japan's so-called

"new wave" look almost never occurs as a total turnout, but in bits and pieces — unless, of course, one is observing a fashion groupie. And there was no shortage of them during the recent fall/winter prêt-à-porter collections in Paris.

But the Parisian street scene is something else and gives visible credence to the argument that has continued to focus on these clothes: when broken apart and reassembled with smaller, more controlled tops or bottoms, they do, indeed, offer another dimension to dressing.

Kimono-shaped jackets are layered over V-necked sweaters, which are on top of simple white T-shirts à la Fruit of the Loom undershirts. The waist is gently sashed with a scarf or length of fabric so the effect is soft, but not

sloppy. Below the belt the choices run the gamut from tight jeans to eased long straight skirts.

Other departures from the literal include: bright colors instead of the characteristic black, blue-black and charcoal. Hair is not coiffed in a disheveled end-of-the-world do and makeup application eschews the battered and bruised palette of grayed purples and blues.

What the French women seem to have managed to pull off is the combination of a sense of freedom, which the looseness of these Japanese-inspired clothes impart, with a certain Western sensuality, by bringing the material in to the body. And all this with a stamp of individuality or style that makes fashion interesting, and then in turn gives the designers new ideas.

— LETITIA JETT

What Next Is the Big Fashion Question

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — For the Japanese fashion New Wave, the turning point is now. Some observers feel that the Japanese have gone as far as they can and that the whole thing is about to fade away. They claim the Japanese have merely been copying the anarchy of London street styles, sprucing them up with unusual fabrics and colors. They say that Japanese designers have nowhere to go and that, in the recent prêt-à-porter collections, they failed to live up to the impact they created six months ago.

Still, many fashion pros feel differently. They argue that the Japanese have done very well for themselves, if only in terms of getting world recognition. They point out that they have already been vastly influential and that even department stores have had to rally around and make room for Japanese designers. They argue that the Japanese have turned fashion around with the archaic notion that what you wear is not that important. Conservative, but equally hard-boiled retailers, are also keeping a close eye on the Japanese fashion phenomenon.

Take Anita Smaga, a successful retailer from Geneva, whose staples are neat and tidy classics such as Ungaro, Valentino and Saint Laurent. Although she finds it hard to understand the Japanese, "there is no question that they have made quite an impact," she said. "They deserve their success. If they had designed traditional styles and gone the conservative route, they would have been ignored and dismissed as vulgar copyists."

Although a year ago, Smaga would have found the Japanese impossible to sell, she said that now she wants to wait and see. "I'm waiting for them to settle down and go a step further," she said.

What many Westerners fail to remember is that the same Japanese designers who seem to have exploded on the world fashion scene out of nowhere have been established and successful in their own country for well over a decade.

Takao Hosaka, who has been with Seibu department store for 23 years and has been the store's Paris bureau manager for the last two, said the Japanese's greatest success is "right here in Japan where we have been selling them for over 10 years. Even people like Bigi and Nicole, who don't show in Paris, are enormously important to our market." (Seibu has been in Europe for 20 years; maintains offices in Paris, London and Milan and has been buying all the important Eu-



ropean designer labels, including Missoni, Saint Laurent and Mita Schon.)

Hosaka feels that part of the impact of the Japanese on the Western world is due to "their talent for presentation. But there is a great deal of difference between the runway and business. When you see the Comme des Garçons collection, with all this wild music and make-up, it looks exaggerated. But the clothes themselves are not exaggerated."

Hosaka also explained the Japanese success with the fact that the Japanese "don't think of just fashion. They think about life as a whole — culture, habits, nature, just like a writer," he said.

Hosaka expressed no doubt that the Japanese are here to stay. Their success, he believes, is due to their mobility. Pointing out that the Japanese travel a great deal more than,

say, the French, he said: "The Japanese understand the modern world. They understand Europe, the United States. They absorb international influences and mix them together."

Asked if he did not feel that, in that respect, the French were limited, Hosaka said: "It is different. The French have character, imagination. If they understood China, Japan, India, it would be something else."

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"When the Chinese have more freedom, it will be something quite extraordinary. It is already happening with sports."

Looking way into the future, Hosaka, with typical Japanese business insight, predicted that the Japanese still have a long way to go and that does not mean West.

"Our biggest success will be in China, 10 years from now," he said. "The Koreans are also following us. The Chinese will be far more important. The Chinese will be our biggest market, right after Japan, because the Chinese come from a very different world. They have imagination and work hard."

"When the Chinese have more freedom, it will be something quite extraordinary. It is already happening with sports."

Customers Love American Sportswear

By Coralie Curtin

TOKYO — Japanese fashion designers might well be the latest trendsetters on the international fashion scene, but in Japan it is still American-style clothing that makes the biggest dent in fashion sales. Sixty years ago, the kimono was everyday wear for Japanese women; today it is skirts, blouses, jackets and jeans.

The Japanese are big spenders when it comes to clothes. One survey maintains that the average Japanese woman has a wardrobe of at least 100 skirts, blouses and other outerwear. Government statistics show that clothing accounts for about 7.5 percent of the average household's spending, or about \$1,000 a year. Most of that goes on sportswear.

"American fashion is closest to the needs of the modern Japanese woman today," said Oscar de la Renta, who was in Tokyo last month to show his 1984 spring collection. "It is practical, and suits her style of life more than European fashion," he said.

American fashion has a relatively short history in Japan. After World War II, French designers such as Christian Dior and Hubert de Givenchy were popular for their elegant styles, but by the 1960s, when the Japanese had more time and money to spend on leisure, they began looking for more practical clothing.

"At first their interest was in active sportswear, coinciding with the Tokyo Olympics in 1964," said Reizo Maki, general merchandise manager for women's wear at Iséian, a leading Tokyo department store.

"Polo shirts and sportswear with names like Arnold Palmer became popular. Then people began looking for more sophisticated clothing to wear to town and to the office. By now, U.S. designer sportswear was becoming popular overseas, and after the oil crisis it became attractive in Japan because there were no equivalent designs who could coordinate tops and bottoms."

Among the first designers to arrive on the scene were John Weitz, Oscar de la Renta, Calvin Klein and Ralph Lauren. They were followed later by a host of designers such as Bill Blass, Perry Ellis, Norma Kamali and Anne Klein. According to one estimate there are now nearly 30 U.S. designers selling in Japan.

At first the designers tried to import their U.S.-made clothes directly into Japan, but it did not work.

For one thing clothes tailored to fit Americans did not fit the smaller proportioned Japanese. It was also an expensive proposition. By the time shipping costs, import duties and distribution charges had been added in, the clothes were about three times the price they were selling for in the United States.

Another problem was, and still is, the sewing quality of U.S.-made

clothes. Japanese customers will not buy clothes that do not have straight seams or have too few stitches per inch.

"The Japanese are almost too picky about sewing quality," said Michiko Kasagawa, a buyer of women's apparel with Seibu department store. "Quality control on sewing is much tighter in Japan than it is in the U.S."

When it became clear that it was going to be much easier to sell the design than the product, a licensing program was established, and today more than 90 percent of U.S. designer clothes sold to the Japanese are made in Japan under license.

Marketing the designer clothes is a rather different exercise in Japan. In Japan, leading designers are sold exclusively by different department stores. For example, Seibu sells Ralph Lauren, Iséian sells Calvin Klein, and Mitsukoshi, the oldest department store in Japan, has the exclusive right to sell Oscar de la Renta.

The stores do have exclusive arrangements with a designer work hard to promote that designer.

"We spent \$1 million on promoting Oscar the first year we began selling his clothes," said Ken Yamagata, merchandise manager for women's apparel with Mitsukoshi. "Now we have a good working relationship with him. Our buyers go to New York four times a year. They will discuss fabrics, colors and designs with him, then come back to Japan with the sketches and begin production in Japan. Mitsukoshi also brings de la Renta to Japan twice a year to show his collection."

Mitsukoshi now sells about \$100 million a year of Oscar de la Renta products, including menswear, women's wear, shoes and handbags. And although the Japanese generally have more conservative tastes in clothes than Americans, there is no modification in the design to suit the Japanese market.

"I don't have to make any radical changes to sell my designs here," de la Renta said. "Any changes are mainly things like altering the length of the sleeve. The main difference is what they buy. For instance, I am probably best known for evening clothes in the U.S., but this is not part of the life of most Japanese women. Japanese men and women do not have a public life together as it exists in the West, and women do not go out with their husbands in the evening. So most of the clothes I sell here are for daytime wear."

In fact, American-style daywear sells well in Japan today that it is not only the designers who are popular. Stores like Paul Stewart and Brooks Brothers are among those who are now doing increasing business in Japan. Brooks Brothers began in Tokyo five years ago, and now has seven stores in Japan. In its first year of operation, sales totaled \$1.3 million. Now they are \$13 million.



CORDE CURTIN

"Brooks Brothers sells here because of the increasing amount of travel by Japanese people," said Toshiro Motoki, general manager of Brooks Brothers Japan. "They recognize Brooks Brothers as a high image store in the U.S., and they go to it when they come back to Japan."

Brooks Brothers Japan actually sells to a much younger clientele than its parent company in the United States. Most of its customers are in their 20s and 30s, the same age group that buys American designer fashion in the department stores.

As a result of the popularity of U.S. fashion in Japan today — both designer and brand — many observers believe the market is in danger of becoming oversaturated, and it is also getting increasingly difficult to break in to Sears World Trade, which set up business in Japan about six months ago, has been trying without success to sell Cheryl Tiegs and her clothing line.

Not everybody agrees the market has reached its limit. The department stores continue to hunt for new designers — and white coordinates are the most popular U.S. fashion in Japan, there are still areas that have not been explored in this market by the designers, such as dresses, coats and fashion accessories. As Mr. Yamagata of Mitsukoshi said, "We are interested in anything that will sell."

But while that may have been true in the past, the Japanese say it is no longer true now. "We don't have to import cars, or cameras or clothes these days," Iséian's Maki said. "We can make these things ourselves now and Japanese goods are often better made. Today American fashion sells because it is functional, practical, easy to wear and useful. And designer clothes sell in Japan for the same reason they sell anywhere else — people like to buy a name."

JAPANESE FASHION



How to Put It All Together Is the Major Theme of Japan's Fashion Magazines

By Terry Trucco

TOKYO — More than 3,000 magazines are published in Japan, so it is no surprise that a nation this clothes-conscious supports at least 30 fashion magazines.

As a group, these are distinguished by their eccentricism. Japanese fashion magazines veer to extremes, from audacious Ryuko Tsuchin, with "ambience" photographs which can stress mood over image clarity, to a strict catalog-like format for teens.

The rest fall in between. Mode et Mode, at 38 one of Japan's oldest fashion publications, and 24-year-old High Fashion rely strongly on runway shots to show new designs from Japan and abroad. Sprightly So-en, a 48-year-old monthly, distinguishes itself from other teen fashion magazines by stressing home sewing and design, even including patterns.

More and two, successful if strangely named new magazines, display wearable, affordable fashion aimed at working women in their mid-to-late 20s. The conservative 25ans, which includes both costly international fashions and kimonos, is directed at the mid-20s woman who "works at a first-class corporation for about three years, then quits to marry a rich

man," is the way editor Kichiro Toda describes the magazine's point-of-view.

In addition, Japan boasts its own editions of France's Marie Claire and Elle, and from the United States, Women's Wear Daily and W; these reprint stories from the originals in Japanese, supplemented with their own editorial material. "There was a boom in foreign magazine tie-ups a few years back when Japanese editors were looking for new strategies and which stands for fashion news, to lure back the 20-plus readership.

The trend continues. In May, French Vogue, which currently enjoys a 20,000 circulation in Japan, is to put out a 62-page Japanese fashion supplement, to be published four times a year. By autumn of 1985, Vogue hopes to launch a full-fledged Japanese issue.

Perhaps the most stunning similarity among the Japanese fashion publications is the strict attention each pays to a narrow age group. An-an, a lively fashion weekly, attracts some 650,000 readers, mostly between 20 and 24-years-old. One-time rival Non-No, with over one million readers, saturates the 17-to-20 market. Can-Can and JJ reach slightly younger teens, while More, with Marie Claire and Elle, focus on the mid-30s. The late 30s and early 30s

age groups are handled by a quartet of new combined lifestyle-fashion-career-home publications, including the brassy Free, which features a monthly male nude.

Such narrow target audiences are one reason for the plethora of fashion magazines. When Ryuko Tsuchin's readers started getting younger, now aged 13 and 20, the company, owned by fashion designer Hanae Mori, launched FN, which stands for fashion news, to lure back the 20-plus readership.

These limited audiences are the direct result of the way Japanese women buy clothes. For seven or eight years, between the late teens and mid-30s, Japanese women are encouraged to dress as adventurously and stylishly as possible. While at college or working, most live at home, get money from parents and spend much of their salary on clothes.

This buying orgy usually ends with marriage, when women are expected to pack away their trendy Yamamoto and Kawakubo styles and dress more conservatively.

A handful of magazines are aimed at ageless readers, notably Mode et Mode, High Fashion and W Japan. Women's magazines for the 40 and up group also include clothes. But their readerships are far smaller than those of young

Japan fashion magazines, and there are no true multi-aged fashion publications comparable to American Vogue or Harper's Bazaar.

The young Japan fashion magazines are a recent phenomenon — the combined result of the nation's postwar wealth and the Japanese fashion designers who came on the scene in the late 1960s. An-an, started as a monthly, was the first magazine to woo this new audience, and its editor Yoshihisa Kinaneru still is referred to in the field as *zashi no tenshi* — a magazine genius.

An-an has adapted to the times, but most of the ideas introduced in its first issue, back in 1971, are mainstays.

Its colors, the work of art director Seichi Horinouchi, were cheery pastels, including one pulsating hue dubbed "An-an pink." Its name, which means nothing in particular but "sounds nice," as the Japanese say, was romanized, a big deal at the time.

An-an also developed a distinct photographic style, part hemisphere, part how-to-wear, which has been assiduously copied but never bettered.

Such revolutionary visuals were supplemented by the latest "young" fashions previously ignored by the fashion press: stories on emerging designers; beauty hints and lifestyle stories

— where to eat, vacation and show off your new clothes. An-an also featured stories licensed from Elle, in an effort to add some European cachet to its pages, a policy dropped in 1981. Elle Japan appeared the following year.

In addition, An-an initiated the close ties Japanese designers enjoy with fashion magazines. It helped launch designers Isao Kaneko, Rei Kawakubo and Mitsuhiro Matsuda.

The copies soon followed, led by Non-No, launched the following year. The phrases *an-zoku* and *an-non-no clan* soon applied to affluent, fashion-conscious women between 17 and 22.

True fashion followers and photography connoisseurs in Japan can supplement such reading with airfreighted copies of French, Italian, British, German and American fashion magazines, often priced as high as \$20 an issue.

Indeed, the lack of imaginative fashion photography often is mentioned as the Japanese magazines' main drawback. While top Japanese designers commission dynamic commercial photographs for ads, hand-outs and mailings, most magazines discount moody atmosphere photography for how-to-wear-it pictures. Magazine layouts also reflect this how-to emphasis.

Indeed, while such magazines as An-an and FN can be great fun to peruse, many readers feel Japanese fashion journalism is in the embryonic stage, more commercial and less sophisticated than in Europe and the United States. "The fashion magazines here haven't really developed their artistic sensibilities," Kyoko Michishita, a Tokyo artist, pointed out.

There are no creative fashion photographers like Helmut Newton, Guy Bourdin or Deborah Toubeville featured in most Japanese magazines.

The magazines use foreign and Japanese models with deliberate care. High fashion clothes and styles by Western designers are often modeled by blonde-haired foreigners, although less than in the past. "The Japanese are becoming more self-confident about the way they look in Western clothes," Akira Mori, Hanae Mori's son and associate publisher of Women's Wear Daily and W Japan, said.

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Kimonos Are Still Preferred Dress For Life's Cultural Rites of Passage

TOKYO — Western dress has been the preferred garb in Japan for more than three decades. But anyone who comes to Japan will quickly see that the kimono still thrives and occupies a unique place in society and culture.

To be sure, one will not see many daytime kimonos on women under 60, and the only men in kimonos tend to be sumo wrestlers and Shinto priests. But for grand occasions and life's rites of passage, only a kimono will do. Industry observers speculate that almost every woman in Japan owns at least one kimono and many have several, usually for formal occasions. A typical bridal trousseau consists of four or five kimonos, exquisite gowns the woman may never wear.

Indeed, though industry officials grouse that the kimono's popularity is not what it once was, this is hardly a dying industry. True, the number of kimonos sold annually has dropped considerably, down from around 58 million in 1973 to just over 29 million in 1982 according to the latest figures from Tokyo Orisho, a kimono makers' association.

Total sales have dipped since that time, too. But the 1982 estimated sales total of \$1 billion was

up notably from estimated sales of \$400 million in 1978. Price increases and continued demand for formal kimonos, which are considerably more costly than everyday kimonos, have kept the industry going.

Virtually every Japanese department store has a floor devoted to kimonos, with scores of narrow fabric bolts, each between 14 and 15 inches (about 35 centimeters) wide and 13 yards (about 12 meters) long, neatly stacked on tatami mats. Kimonos are always custom-made. Each bolt makes one kimono.

But formal kimonos have always been costly, in part because of elaborate workmanship found on the finest and also because this is a self-contained garment, needing no costly embellishments, such as jewelry or fur. In the past many served as family investments. Years ago when Konosuke Matsushita, the 89-year-old founder of Matsushita Electric, needed money to start his business, he sold his wife's kimono.

With a basic style that has not changed in over 300 years, tradition is a key factor in the kimono's current appeal. The basic symbolism also remains the same. Sleeve lengths indicate marital status, with the longest, measuring seven and four-fifths inches from the



woman's sleeves 20 inches from the ground when arms are outstretched, reserved for unmarried women. Bridal kimono sleeves touch the ground, but sleeves get progressively shorter as a woman ages, with a middle-aged married

Colors, too, have a message, the brightest hues the domain of the young and unmarried. Colors grow more subdued with the years: widows often appear only in browns and grays. Black is also the preferred shade for the married woman's formal kimono, which is embellished with five white family crests.

The kimono's place in Japanese culture is further enhanced by the finest examples — those crafted by fabric designers deemed official living national treasures — which are viewed as works of art. At the very least, such kimonos are the Japanese equivalent of European haute couture. The astute Japanese can recognize the work of Kako Moriguchi, and Kotaro Shimizu as readily as the fashion-conscious Westerner can spot a Chanel or a Gucci or a Saint Laurent.

Such kimonos are the product of elaborate fabric dyeing or stencil techniques. Moriguchi, a 73-year-old kimono dyeing master, produces 20 kimonos a month with the help of his well-trained assistants. No two are alike, and his patrons include Japan's imperial family and a number of celebrities. Department stores are always clamoring for more. But each sells for more than \$8,000.

— TERRY TRUCCO

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Prestige, Pragmatism and Profits Support East-West Fashion Link

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — André Courrèges has been designing pared-down clothes in which to face the future for more than 20 years. And his avowed passion for "the country of the future" and a constant desire to be "always ahead of his time" and perhaps it was inevitable that he would be involved in an unprecedented venture with Japan.

Itokin, Japan's No. 1 ready-to-wear manufacturer, made history last year by taking a 49.89 percent participation in a member of the exclusive Chambre Syndicale de Haute Couture — thereby becoming the largest and only known foreign investor in a French couturier, Courrèges.

Courrèges' love affair with the Orient is obviously mutual. Next year he will design the Hitachi pavilion. And, in a separate deal, a Japanese sportswear firm, Descente, bought the brand name of Courrèges' Sport Futur, and has opened six European boutiques featuring the designer's sports clothes.

Other Japanese fashion firms, such as IGIN and fabric manufacturer Longchamps, who also do business with Courrèges, have Paris offices primarily to scout fashion trends.

Jean-Jacques Picart, fashion marketing, promotion and development consultant (Hermès, Chloé, Jean Patou and Jean-Charles de Castelbajac are clients) has traveled to Japan three to five times a year for the last 10 years. He sees a disturbing evolution in the French investment strategy.

The first step was to buy licenses and pay royalties to French designers," Picart said. "Then the actual French garment was imported unchanged. It was expensive, luxurious and highly taxed, but the prestige and label stayed intact. The third tactic was to buy at the sources, become a retailer — like Tokyo Style's Mosaïque boutique — so to be first informed of fashion directions — a form of industrial espionage without complex."

"Itokin has lost a lot of money in France through licensing arrangements," a company spokesman said. "Licenses signed when designers were producing good collections went sour when later lines weren't up to the same standard."

Vast differences between eastern and western markets also proved troublesome. "The Japanese woman measures 1-meter-60, about 5-foot-3 maximum," he pointed out, "which made the adaption of French designs very difficult. We found it wasn't enough just to make smaller sizes." Frequently decorations had to be scaled down and colors modified. "And in Japan we present four or five collections a year — spring, summer, autumn, winter and holidays — which means five fashion evolutions, in

contrast to two collections a year in the West."

However, Renown, the ready-to-wear group, has a licensing deal with the French designer Mac Mac that led to a successful long-term liaison. When Mac Mac wanted to raise more capital in 1961, it turned to its Japanese license, and Renown has held a 17-percent share of the French company ever since.

These fashion connections can be changeable and elusive. Kasihiyama, the No. 2 manufacturing company in Japan, with more than 150 brand names, first licensed, then manufactured, French designer Jean-Paul Gaultier for a time.

Tokyo Style, another ready-to-wear giant, opened Mosaïque, a Left Bank boutique, four years ago. "A question of prestige, and a footprint in Europe," said the director, Brigitte Ronzier. The shop, exclusively dedicated to French designs such as Guy Paulin, Max Mara, Lil pour l'Amour and Popy Mortal, may soon expand into a chain of boutiques throughout France.

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Kashiyama's director, Yoshio Nakamoto demurs. "It's exciting to be here in the mecca of fashion. It's not just a strategic way to copy. To have a boutique in Paris and to make a profit is a very serious business."

Picart admits part of the reason these more influential stores like Seibu and Takashimaya — which introduced many big French names to Japan — have recently "frozen" development of their French design licenses, citing the economic crisis, while promoting Japanese designers, can be blamed on haphazard French business practices.

"The Japanese are tired of investing their money in French fashion, because French designers don't deliver on time. We've got lots of ideas, real creative flair, but

the French weakness is lack of business discipline. When the Japanese ask for a prototype on March 8, they don't mean March 15."

French fragrances, many U.S. owned, and beauty products present a different collaborative challenge. The Japanese perfume/cosmetic market, worth nearly \$4 billion, is second only to that in the United States, but it is very different in character. Most fragrance, for example, is sold as a component of hair or beauty products, not as individual perfumes. This has made the Japanese hesitant to invest abroad.

Shiseido, Japan's leading cosmetic company (its 36.4-percent market share makes it second worldwide to the U.S. Avon) marked a new departure in Japanese investment strategy when it went into a 50-50 partnership with the French laboratory of Pierre Fabre (Elancyl, Galenic, Klorane and Ducray beauty and hygiene products sold in pharmacies) to create Shiseido France.

The French designer, Serge Lutens, was made artistic director, redesigned the packaging for Shiseido's makeup "Moisture Mist," updated cosmetic color palettes, and created the international Shiseido advertising campaign. Lutens also presided over the birth of Shiseido France's first progeny: a floral fragrance called "Nombre Noir," which was launched simultaneously in France and Japan in September 1982, and will come out in the United States next year.

Negotiations, too, are in the final stages for a Shiseido purchase of the luxury French leather goods name, Céline, which is to be used on a status line of beauty and fragrance products.

The giant conglomerate of Kaneko, whose cosmetic division is Japan's second biggest, has set up a Paris research lab staffed with Japanese perfumers and French chemists to develop products for the European market. Kaneko's new perfume, Kyoto, designed for Europe, will soon be in the shops. Pola, Japan's No. 3 in cosmetics, is expected to move into Europe next year.

Finally, one French company that has tackled the Japanese at their own game. Leading cosmetic packager LIP (L'Oréal Isolants Rénouis) bought the rights for a revolutionary packaging process from Yoshida, Japan's biggest packager and Shiseido supplier, and has reaped a star-studded clientele. Big names like Chanel, Guerlain, Saint Laurent, Max Factor, Charles of the Ritz and Estée Lauder have switched to the new process which gives plastic pots and bottles the same transparency as glass, and integrates decorative elements into a one-step molding.

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JAPANESE FASHION

Scholars Examine Cultural Nuances

By Barbara MacLaurin
PARIS — What are the Japanese really like? What are they really thinking? The West wants to know because the Far East is no longer far away, it is here. Even in Japan, the young Japanese are asking themselves: "Who am I and what do I want?" — questioning the traditional attitude that it is not the individual that is important but rather the "we," the society, the company, the family.

"To understand the Japanese one must keep in mind two things," said Chie Nakane, an anthropologist at the University of Tokyo. "One, they are never rational and, two, their thoughts are constantly changing." Something else to keep in mind is the word *wu* (harmony), which is the ultimate goal whether we are arranging flowers or managing a multimillion-dollar business.

A seminar on creation in Japan today, at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, one of France's most prestigious graduate schools, started with a French documentary film on Japan in which more than 20 military words such as "conquest" and "battle" are used in describing Japan's economic boom. Gerard Coste, from the French Foreign Relations Ministry, who is giving the course, said: "The militaristic vocabulary reveals the anxiety felt in France vis-à-vis Japan. The aim of the course is to go beyond the clichés based on fear and an inferiority complex. Instead of thinking of the Japanese as being militarists or 'tricky,' we would do better to study their psychological history."

Coste will discuss the three great elations on which the Japanese civilization is based: Confucianism, the search for harmony goes back to Confucius in China, who codified relationships between prince and subject, parents and children, husband and wife, the old and the young. Shintoism (the relationship with nature, everything in nature has a *kami*, or soul) and Buddhism, the relation between the ego and the cosmos; the ego is not important.

But how did this spiritual thinking produce a dynamically efficient modern society? "In Japan the relation between the individual and the group is made easy by the notion of 'harmony,'" explained Coste, who lived in Japan for six years. "The minimizing of the ego permits the Japanese to do repetitive work more easily, with inflated egos ev-



eryone has his or her particular destiny and repetition is out. The persistence and dedication in work is linked to the *do*, or the way to enlightenment. For the Japanese to go to the office is a sort of *do*, promising quietness and fulfillment, which avoids the French drama, work as a malediction. "They think they are good wives, obliging, that they will make the German men feel safe. Audacity is so repressed, but it can explode," she said.

So Japanese men are machos? "They would like to be but they don't really have the physical aspect; they want women to make them feel macho, and the women want someone virile, so they both play roles; it's a well-calculated

come in. Yumiko Seki, a young reporter working in Paris for Japanese television, said she felt "lost" in Japan. "I felt I couldn't get anywhere, become someone important." She pulled out an article on a marriage agency in Germany recruiting Asiatic women. "They think they are good wives, obliging, that they will make the German men feel safe. Audacity is so repressed, but it can explode," she said.

Yumiko thought for a minute, then drew on a piece of paper someone driving down a road. "Ask an Occidental what he sees and he will say, 'a man driving a car.' Ask an Oriental, he will proba-

bly say there is a road, a car on it and someone driving; he conceives the world from what surrounds him, and then goes to the center, himself, and often he doesn't get to himself. The West for me is individualism, a test of wills. In Japan it is hard to find a test of wills. She added: "Although, I recently met some Japanese businessmen who talked not in the usual abstract way but very concretely about their business; I was surprised by their frankness; it was as if I were talking to Frenchmen."

Yumiko, while studying linguistics, Yumiko said she realized there was a language for men and one for women. "Ours is more polite, diplomatic; men use it when talking to a superior, someone older, to be more courteous. There are prefixes and suffixes that determine the sex of the practically the whole phrase; they don't mean anything; they simply make what is being said sound more polite or more feminine, like adding 'o' before a word makes it more feminine."

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at

ECONOMIC SCENE

Budget Politics Not Likely To Reassure U.S. Markets

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy is surging ahead faster than most economists had expected, markedly raising the odds on President Ronald Reagan's re-election. One of the most reliable indicators of victories and defeats of incumbent presidents, traced in the models of Edward R. Tufte, a professor at Yale University, has been the change in real disposable income — per-capita income after taxes, adjusted for inflation — in election years.

During 1972, real disposable income climbed sharply, and President Richard M. Nixon was re-elected. In 1976 real disposable income fell, and President Gerald R. Ford was defeated. In 1980 the indicator fell once more, and President Jimmy Carter lost.

With Mr. Reagan's big tax cuts, the slowing of inflation and the strength of the economic recovery, real disposable income moved up strongly last year, and the rise promises to continue through this election year.

But despite the joy and confidence this breeds in the White House, Wall Street is worried about the price paid for this upsurge in income.

"Why has the economy been so strong?" asks Allen Sinai, senior vice president and chief economist of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. "The answer is straightforward: the huge fiscal stimulus of Reaganomics, approximately \$650 billion in personal and business tax cuts for 1981 to 1986 and \$250 billion of increased military spending. Their effects have far more than offset the drag of high interest rates and any reductions in nondefense spending. In addition, the fiscal stimulus has been like a 'time-release capsule, set for the greatest impact over 1983 to 1985.'

Wall Street's worries are most dramatically reflected in falling bond prices and rising yields, which have reached their highest levels since August 1982. Rising short-term interest rates have chilled the market for equities.

Lawrence Chimerine, president of Chase Econometrics, finds that throughout the United States business people are asking the same questions: Is the economy overheating? How high will inflation go? How will interest rates go? What can be done about the huge budget deficits?

Politics has a major impact on economic developments in the United States, but there is a strong feedback effect from economics to politics. The worries of business leaders and investors are now feeding back to Congress and the White House, forcing action on the prospective budget deficits.

Mr. Reagan had already dumped his original budget proposal, made last January, calling for annual budget deficits of about \$180 billion a year for the next three years, an underestimate, according to the Congressional Budget Office. He has accepted a compromise with the Senate Republican leadership for a \$149-billion deficit-reduction plan over three years.

But the House Democrats did not want the country to forget the president's original proposal, so they justly voted it down Wednesday, with all the Republicans except Representative Jack Kemp of New York joining in the 401-to-1 vote.

Thursday, the House Democrats put through a resolution calling for their own \$182-billion deficit-reduction plan.

Congressional conservatives, both Republican and Democratic, would like to raise the ante above \$200 billion, but such austerity is not in the cards. The Senate Republicans seem bound to put through their \$149-billion, three-year compromise with the president. Then House Democrats and Senate Republicans must work out another compromise on some number between \$149 billion and \$182 billion.

Finding that aggregate figure will be the easiest part of the House-Senate compromise. The toughest part will be setting budget priorities, with the Democrats eager to take more out of military spending and the Republicans, loyal to Mr. Reagan, trying to take more out of social programs. Mr. Reagan, the candidate, will not be likely to yield readily to steep cuts in defense spending, nor will the House Democrats, election-bound, gladly yield on social programs.

Assuming that some budget compromise can be reached before Congress adjourns, will it reassure the markets?

The odds are against it. The political business cycle will still be running strong; the budget deficit will still be big; the rate of inflation will probably be moving up, and Paul A. Volcker,

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on April 6, including fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	£.L.	DM.	BLF.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.944	4.22	112.29	24.645	0.182	5.579	136.16	171.39	—
Brussels	3.538	5.67	76.47	20.244	0.665	24.667	22.46	22.46	—
Frankfurt	2.418	3.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (B)	1.479	2.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.4275	2.1345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (C)	1.2135	1.8125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	1.694	1.15	30.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	225.75	320.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.1745	3.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	1.6363	2.076	2.2711	4.6446	1.2981	2.1465	1.8495	171.39	—
1 SDR	1.2687	1.6222	2.2724	5.5446	1.7273	2.1322	5.8931	2.361	208.87

Dollar Values

	Per	5	Per	5	Per	5	Per	5	Per	
Currency	1.12	1.12	Currency	1.05	1.05	Currency	0.97	0.97	Currency	0.97
Australia	1.002	1.163	Ireland	0.898	0.903	Singapore	2.089	—	South Africa	2.089
Austria	1.05	1.05	Italy	0.795	0.795	Spain	1.271	1.271	Sweden	1.271
Belgium	1.05	1.05	Japan	0.935	0.935	Switzerland	7.949	7.949	U.S.S.R.	7.949
Canada	1.05	1.05	Kuwait	1.277	1.277	U.S.A.	1.645	1.645	U.S.S.R.	1.645
Denmark	1.0779	1.0779	Malta	1.4454	1.4454	U.S.S.R.	1.645	1.645	U.S.S.R.	1.645
Finland	1.0715	1.0712	Portugal	1.0251	1.0251	U.S.S.R.	1.645	1.645	U.S.S.R.	1.645
Norway	1.0896	1.0896	Russia	1.0425	1.0425	U.S.S.R.	1.645	1.645	U.S.S.R.	1.645
Switzerland	1.0822	1.0822	U.S.A.	1.0425	1.0425	U.S.S.R.	1.645	1.645	U.S.S.R.	1.645
U.K.	1.0822	1.0822	U.S.S.R.	1.0425	1.0425	U.S.S.R.	1.645	1.645	U.S.S.R.	1.645

(\$1 Canadian) (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	French	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
1M	10.10	10.5%	5.5%	3.1%	3.1%	5.5%	5.5%
2M	10.54	5.5%	5.5%	3.1%	3.1%	5.5%	5.5%
3M	10.54	5.5%	5.5%	3.1%	3.1%	5.5%	5.5%
6M	11.16	11.16	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
1Y	11.16	11.16	6.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

Class

Britain

Class

France

Class

Germany

Class

Japan

Class

West Germany

Class

U.K.

Class

Japan

Class

Gold Prices

A.M.

U.S. Banks

P.M.

London

Class

Paris

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New York

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Frankfurt

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Tokyo

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Switzerland

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Royal Dutch Lifts Bid for Shell Oil

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a move to encourage employees of Shell Oil to sell a crucial block of stock held, the Royal Dutch Shellup is offering to buy their held-at-estimated \$66 a share — more than being offered to other stockholders, papers filed in the Securities and Exchange Commission showed Thursday.

The proposal, in which federal income taxes would be partly offset by being offered to 28,000 employees, including top executives, will cost Royal Dutch nearly \$1 million.

Acting over the objections of the company, of which it already owns 70 percent, Royal Dutch is trying to pay all of Shell's stockholders \$55 a share, or \$5.5 billion, yet the rest. The new provision Shell employees would raise the total cost to \$5.7 billion.

Meanwhile, shares of the Los Angeles-based company dropped \$1.25 on Thursday, but trading volume diminished from the higher levels of the previous four sessions.

Speculation that Mr. Murdock might plan a move at Occidental followed his disclosure March 30 that he had raised his stake in Occidental common stock to 5 percent and might seek more.

A company filing late last week with the Securities and Exchange Commission also disclosed that Mr. Murdock recently was rebuffed by Mr. Hammer in a request to amend a "standstill" agreement limiting Mr. Murdock to no more than a 5-percent stake in Occidental securities.

Attached to that filing is a copy of a March 22 letter from Mr. Mur-

dock to Mr. Hammer, including a comment that Mr. Hammer was "unwilling to amend this [standstill] agreement to allow me to exceed the [5 percent] limitation by one-tenth of one percent."

Los Angeles — A private meeting Wednesday between Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., and David H. Murdock, a financier who is a major stockholder in the company, was "routine," an Occidental spokesman said Thursday.

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Petro-Lewis Sets \$680-Million Property Sale

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Petro-Lewis Corp. said that it had reached 11 agreements to sell several of its oil and gas properties for about \$680 million.

The arrangements will reduce the heavy bank debt of Petro-Lewis, a major marketer of oil and gas partnerships, by about 64 percent and greatly ease its cash constraints. Jerome A. Lewis, chairman, said Thursday.

"They will still limp along for a while, but this is going to help them tremendously," said James T. Martin, an analyst with Boettcher & Co.

Petro-Lewis said in February that it had halted sales of new partnerships or had reduced payments on existing investments until it solved a mounting cash-squeeze problem. At that point, as much as 90 percent of all money produced from drilling was committed to paying off more than \$1 billion in bank loans within seven years.

The company estimated that the sales covered the equivalent of 83 million barrels of crude oil reserves in 44 of 171 major fields it owns.

Mr. Lewis said the company ultimately intends to sell nearly one-third of its reserves, including 25 percent of its reserves in the 171 largest fields, plus all interests in 800 other fields that represent less than 10 percent of Petro-Lewis's total reserves.

U.S. Synthetic-Fuels Agency Makes First Big Aid Awards

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In its first large-scale financial commitment to the infant synthetic-fuels industry, the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. has announced \$4.38 billion in aid to six major projects.

The awards were made to projects in Maine, Colorado, Kentucky, Texas, California and Louisiana. The aid is in the form of price guarantees or price guarantees combined with loan guarantees.

By next spring, the corporation expects to commit \$14.7 billion, virtually all the money Congress has authorized for synthetic fuels. It is to submit to Congress a report making proposals for its future role by June 30.

The biggest of Thursday's six projects is the Unocal Corp.'s Parachute Creek shale-oil plant in western Colorado, which is to receive a price guarantee of up to \$2.7 billion. The guarantee could rise as high as \$67 a barrel, more than twice the current official world price of oil at \$32.

The Dow Syngas project, a Dow Chemical Co. venture to convert coal to gas in Louisiana, is to get \$620 million. The Kentucky Tar Sand project is to get \$543 million. The Forest Hill Heavy Oil project in Texas is to get \$60 million, the HOP Kern River Commercial Development project in California is to get \$100 million and the Northern Peal Energy project in Maine is to get \$365 million.

Corporation officials said that even if all the projects should fail, the government's costs would amount to only \$2 billion before conflict of interest.

Herald Tribune Guide to Business Travel and Entertainment EUROPE

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Copenhagen - Dusseldorf - Frankfurt
Geneva - London - Lyon - Milan
Munich - Paris - Stockholm
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N.Y. Lawyer Investigated In Leaks

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Manhattan lawyer bought stocks and options in at least six companies shortly before The Wall Street Journal published articles on them, an independent source has confirmed.

The lawyer, David W.C. Clark, is said to be under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission for improperly using advance information about Journal articles.

R. Foster Winans, whom The Journal dismissed as a reporter last week, has told the SEC that he periodically made information available to outsiders regarding articles that were soon to appear, according to the newspaper.

Mr. Clark's transactions were handled by Bear, Stearns & Co., according to The Journal, which reported that three of the transactions led to profits of about \$100,000.

The Journal reported that Mr. Clark invested in Radiation Technology Inc., Quotron Systems Inc., Chicago Milwaukee Corp., Isomeric Inc., Rolm Corp. and G.D. Searle & Co. The extent of Mr. Clark's other trading is not known.

He began trading at Bear, Stearns late in 1983 after being asked by another firm, Kidder, Peabody & Co., to take certain trading elsewhere. Kidder, Peabody had noticed an apparent pattern between Mr. Clark's trades and "Heard on the Street" columns, H. Lake Wise, associate general counsel attorney at Kidder, Peabody, said.

Mr. Clark was not available for comment, his attorney said. According to previous Journal reports, Mr. Clark has stated that he did not talk with Mr. Winans, and that he often sought rumors from professionals, whom he has never identified publicly, to guide his stock purchases.

According to a securities lawyer who asked not to be identified, criminal charges for securities fraud could be brought only if there was a conspiracy involving both the providers of the information and the person who acted on it.

Based on recent court rulings, however, Mr. Winans could be charged with theft of corporate property.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

6 April 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on lesser prices. The following conversion symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:

(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) irregularly; (i) irregularly.

ALL-MAIL MANAGERS CO. SA: (i) ALL-MAIL Trust \$ 141.30

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd: (d) Bearerbond SF 820.45

(d) Bonds SF 712.00

(d) Bonds SF 712.00

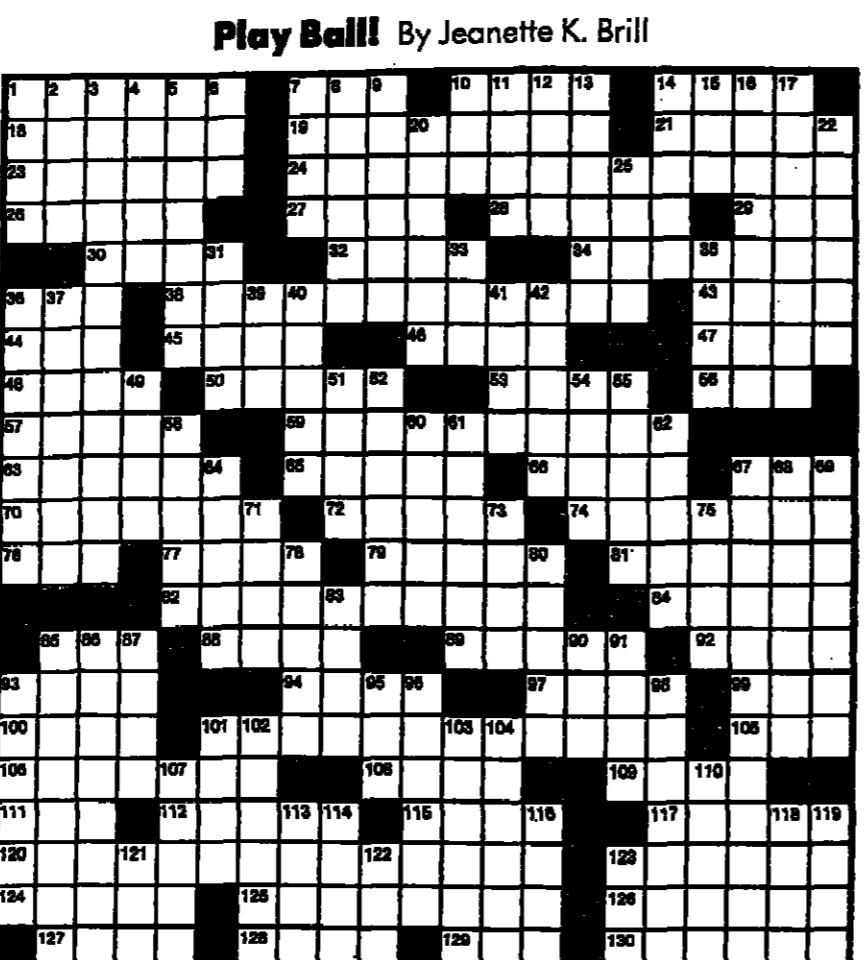
(d) Stockbook SF 7.25

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG, PB 3222 Bern: (d) Bonds SF 12.50

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ACROSS

Burgomasters 50 Col. Tibbets's
Chinese river 51 Whalom
Kind of a lamp 56 Id adherent
Part of a lamp 57 Flowering
Turkish inn 58 New York,
Pervading atmosphere 59 home of She's
"Ben" 60 tenants
Soundness of 61 Due follower
mind 62 Daft
What Musical 63 Tanglefoot
wore on his 64 Banderilla
jersey 65 Old Dominion
6 Gravelly ridge
Synagogue 66 Banderilla
8 Fields 67 Old Dominion
D.D.E.'s 68 V.I.P.'s
command 69 Stage-light
0 Verve 70 color sheet
2 Little, for one 72 Kind of bore
4 Teased 74 Thug
6 Haste 76 Prior, to Prior
8 Houston N.L. 78 Eager
team-boos 79 Tenor in "I
Swiss river 81 — the
4 Word with rear 82 Ostracized
or right 83 Sesame
5 "Did You — 84 Eldritch
See a Dream 85 Soft mineral
Walking?" 86 Beefsteak
8 Beget 87 Verdiaria
17 He wrote "The 88 Beef
Old Town" 89 Blight
18 Castle on a 90 Put studs on a
square 91 He's no yes
man 130 Put studs on a
shield



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

DOWN

1 Writ of right
2 Second of a
Latin paradigm
3 Steinbrenner scribble
4 Mirador
5 Go over again
6 Parker's pad
7 Resins
8 Nebraska Indians
9 Curt
10 "—Mir Bist Du Schoen"
11 Soprano Moffo
12 Steep cliff

DOWN

13 Plato's Luna
14 Provide shelter
15 Hand holder
16 Alcofribas Nasier
17 A past tense
20 Flaneurs
22 Molders
25 Glaswegian negatives
31 What a narthex leads to
33 Reine's spouse
35 Bell the cat
36 Grass
37 Seriatim

DOWN

39 Lacrosse team
40 Fragrance
41 Kind of sch.
42 A king of Judaea
49 Caffeine-rich nut
51 For fear that
52 Region dominated by Athens
53 Scoraceous lava
55 Alpine region
58 Bismuth, for one
71 Jazz singer Simone
73 German song

DOWN

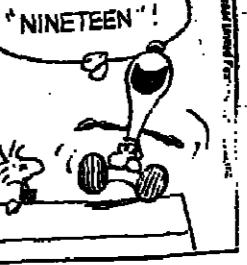
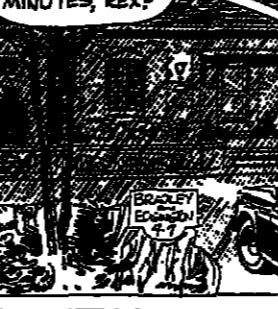
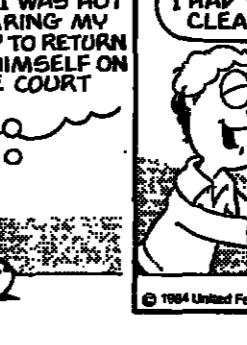
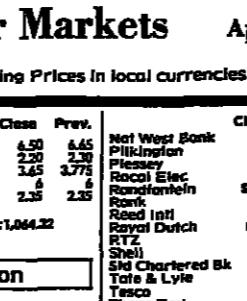
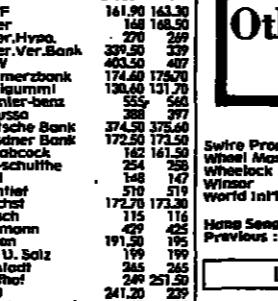
61 "A Clockwork —" 1971 film
62 Barn bedding
64 Fairway clod
67 Detroit team in first place
68 Coquette
69 Pen name of Philo Vance's creator
71 Egypt solar deity

DOWN

93 Bernhardt and Caldwell
95 Regret
96 — Madigan, 1967 film
98 River in Venezuela
101 Quasi
102 Tenant's fee
103 Swell
104 Lionel Bart
107 Soap plant

DOWN

110 Painter of "L'Absinthe"
113 Words of dismay
114 Units for Lendl
116 Air: Comb. form
118 Fixed price
119 Angered
121 Father of Phinehas
122 Hialeah action musical
123 Gal who "comes out"

PEANUTS**BLONDIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****REX MORGAN****CARFIELD****Garfield****Other Markets****April 5****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 6****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 7****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 8****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 9****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 10****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 11****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 12****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 13****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 14****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 15****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 16****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 17****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 18****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 19****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 20****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 21****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 22****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 23****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 24****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 25****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 26****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 27****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 28****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 29****Closing Prices in local currencies****April 30****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 1****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 2****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 3****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 4****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 5****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 6****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 7****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 8****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 9****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 10****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 11****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 12****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 13****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 14****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 15****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 16****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 17****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 18****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 19****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 20****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 21****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 22****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 23****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 24****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 25****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 26****Closing Prices in local currencies****May 27**

SPORTS

Abdul-Jabbar Sets NBA Mark by Scoring His 31,421st Point

By Our Staff From Dispatches
LAS VEGAS — After nearly 15 solid seasons, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar Thursday night achieved most important feat of his career in a fitting manner. With a 12-shot hook fired over a helpless defender from the right baseline, Los Angeles Laker center became professional basketball's new career scorer.

He basket, coming with 8 min. and 53 seconds to play against the Jazz at the Thomas and Mack Center, gave Abdul-Jabbar 31,419 in his career, eclipsing the 31,419 held by Wilt Chamberlain, who died from the Lakers after the '73 season.

The record-breaking shot was over the Jazz center Mark Eaton and the guard Ricky Green, had double-teamed Abdul-Jabbar. After contemplating a pass to play, the 7-foot-2 (21.8-m.) Abdul-Jabbar turned and fully launched a sample of the Bill Russell has called "the most beautiful thing in sports." The ball went through cleanly.

The Lakers won, 129-115, before 39,000 fans. The crowd was the last for the Jazz since the team had west from New Orleans for 1979-80 season.

Career Scoring
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar

	G	Pts.	Avg.
1 Milwaukee	82	2281	26.5
2 Milwaukee	82	2294	27.2
3 Milwaukee	81	2224	24.4
4 Milwaukee	81	2292	26.3
5 Milwaukee	45	1499	31.9
6 Los Angeles	82	2275	27.7
7 Los Angeles	82	2152	26.2
8 Los Angeles	82	1400	20.9
9 Los Angeles	82	1399	20.9
10 Los Angeles	82	2034	24.8
11 Los Angeles	80	2095	26.2
12 Los Angeles	76	1818	23.9
13 Los Angeles	79	1722	21.8
14 Los Angeles	75	1589	21.3
15 Los Angeles	146	5147	37.0

Wilt Chamberlain

	G	Pts.	Avg.
1 Philadelphia	72	2207	31.4
2 Philadelphia	79	2033	26.4
3 Philadelphia	80	402	50.4
4 Philadelphia	80	2948	36.8
5 Philadelphia	79	2449	31.5
6 Philadelphia	81	1956	24.1
7 Philadelphia	82	1992	24.3
8 Philadelphia	81	1644	20.2
9 Los Angeles	82	1645	20.2
10 Los Angeles	82	1713	21.8
11 Los Angeles	82	1084	12.2
12 Los Angeles	146	5147	37.0

Abdul-Jabbar, who will be 37 on April 16, entered the final period needing only four points for the record. By then, the game was a rout and his teammates were looking for him at every opportunity.

James Worthy drove the lane and could have had an easy score, but he dashed off instead. Abdul-Jabbar responded with a dunk that beat Chamberlain's mark. After missing a 14-footer two minutes later, he sunk the record-breaker.

Amid the ensuing swarm of photographers and well-wishers on the floor, the National Basketball Association's commissioner, David Stern, presented Abdul-Jabbar with the game ball. Clapping it, he took the microphone and said: "It's hard to say anything after all is said and done."

He went on to thank his parents, who had come in New York, the remainder of his family and the fans. He closed with an Islamic saying, which he translated: "It means God bless you and keep all of you."

Purists may argue that Abdul-Jabbar broke the record in 15 seasons — compared with the 14 in which Chamberlain set it. Or that he needed 1,166 games, 121 more than Chamberlain played. But Chamberlain also played 47,859 minutes; Abdul-Jabbar has played 45,625.

Chamberlain was absent Thursday night, after having expressed his desire to attend for the past several weeks. He told officials he had been detained in Los Angeles. In a story in Thursday's *The Los Angeles Times*, Chamberlain expressed some dismay over the celebration surrounding the quest.

"It's curious," he was quoted as saying. "It's really quite strange. If I had received half the fanfare that Kareem's getting at this time, I wouldn't know what to do with myself. It doesn't make sense. And there are a few things that are bothering me about it. If this is so great, well, it's only one of about 90 I held. I must be in a world by myself."

Abdul-Jabbar sympathized with Chamberlain. "I can understand," he says. "He's been taken for granted. He was taken for granted when he was doing his thing. I saw that happening when I was in school. Why? Because like me, he was bigger than everybody else, and he had great athletic talent."

Abdul-Jabbar could have saved

the record-breaking points for Friday's home game in Inglewood, California. When he had to leave the Lakers had a 110-93 lead. Coach Pat Riley gave Abdul-Jabbar the option of watching the rest of the game from the bench.

"I called him over and asked him, 'Well, is it tonight or tomorrow?'" Riley said. "And he said, 'Let's do it.'"

So he did.

Riley gave Abdul-Jabbar the rest



The New York Times/Paul Kennedy

All-time points leader Abdul-Jabbar executing the sky hook.

of the night off; anticlimactic as it was, the game had to go on. With the Jazz having concentrated on Abdul-Jabbar, the Lakers were 65.9 percent from the floor overall and eased home. "I can't remember the last time a team has done that well shooting the ball in my nine years of coaching," said Frank Layden, the losing coach.

In other words, a forgettable game — and one that never will be forgotten.

(NYT, LAT)

Penney made 13 saves in the third period, repeatedly blunting solid scoring bids. Boston's hopes dimmed when, with 56 to play, Guy Carbonneau skated in alone on Pesters, moved from left to right across the crease and connected on a 10-foot wrist shot.

"I would have been crazy if I thought we would be up 2-0 against Boston, especially in their third period," said Montreal's first-year coach, Jacques Lemaire. "During the regular season we came here and got crushed."

"They did a tremendous job,"

Canadiens Extend Lead Over Bruins; Rangers Blank Islanders to Pull Even

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Mario Tremblay and Mats Naslund scored first-period goals and rookie Steve Penney made them stand up with brilliant goaltending as the Montreal Canadiens edged the Boston Bruins, 3-1. Thursday night to take a 2-0 lead in their National Hockey League semifinal playoff series.

The Canadiens' first-round playoff losers for the last three seasons, can wrap up the best-of-five Adams Division semifinal on home ice in Saturday's Game 3.

Meanwhile, Reijo Ruotsalainen and Peter Sundstrom scored power-play goals behind Glen Hanlon's

said Boston Coach Gerry Cheevers. "They sacrificed everything. They got a lead and just checked us to the ice."

Rangers 3, Islanders 0

In Uniondale, New York, Mark Pavelich's goal at 6:06 of the third period iced a 3-0 Ranger victory that ended Islander playoff winning streaks of six straight and nine in a row at home. Hanlon, whose never first NHL shutout came on the last night of the regular season, stopped 45 shots.

Rangers 4, Canucks 2

In Calgary, Alberta, forwards Jim Peplinski and Mike Eaves scored second-period goals 63 seconds apart to spark the Flames to a 4-2 victory and 2-0 edge in their Smythe Division series with Vancouver. Eaves put the Flames in front to stay with his second goal of the playoffs at 11:09.

Oilers 5, 4, Canucks 2

In Edmonton, Alberta, defenseman Randy Gregg tallied from the faceoff circle 21 seconds into overtime to make the Oilers 5-4 winners over Winnipeg and widen their lead to 2-0 in the other Smythe series. Gregg's shot did between the legs of goaltender Marc Bremend and capped a furious comeback.

Edmonton's goal at 11:12 of the third period brought Edmonton to within 4-3, and Raimo Summanen tied the game at 12:58 to force the overtime. Wayne Gretzky and Dave Semenko scored the earlier goals for Edmonton, while Dale Hawerchuk, Tim Watters, Moe Mantha and Andrew McBain tallied for Winnipeg. (UPI, AP)

NHL PLAYOFFS

first-ever playoff shutout as the New York Rangers squared their Patrick Division series at a game apiece by upsetting the New York Islanders.

Montreal finished fourth in the division, 29 points behind first-place Boston, but for the second straight night upset the Bruins behind Penney, who stopped 26 of 27 shots. Tremblay got his first playoff goal 16 seconds into the game. Bob Gainey shot the puck off the backboard; Tremblay picked it up in the right circle and beat goalies Peter Peeters from a difficult angle.

The Canadiens went ahead, 3-0, at 10:39 of the period on a power-play goal by Naslund after Peeters made a stick save on Chris Cheilos' 50-foot slapshot. Peeters swiped at the rebound but missed, and Naslund poked it from the right side.

Tom Fergus, who got the Bruins' only goal in the series opener, made it, 2-1 on a power-play goal with nine seconds left in the first period. Penney stopped Ray Bourque's slapper from the left point but the puck came out to Fergus, who beat Penney with a short backhander.

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"They did a tremendous job,"

In Bloomington, Minnesota, Neal Broten scored the game-winner during a three-goal third-period outburst that made the North Stars 6-5 victors and evened their North Division series with Chicago. Minnesota's Al MacAdam broke a 3-3 tie with a deflection of Dennis Maruk's shot from the blue line at 5:53 of the final period.

Red Wings 5, Blues 3

In St. Louis, rookie Steve Yzerman's goal midway through the final period broke a 3-3 tie, and Detroit went on to square its Norris

Division series with the Blues with a 5-3 decision. Randy LaDouceur put the Red Wings ahead for the first time in the series with a short-handed goal 4:57 into the third period, giving Detroit a 3-2 advantage.

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In Buffalo, New York, Dale Hunter scored two goals and Andre Savard added a short-handed score to spark Quebec to a 2-2 tie and give the Sabres a 6-2 victory and 2-0 lead in the other Adams Division semifinal. The Nordiques scored on three of six second-period shots in mounting a 5-2 lead.

Capitals 6, Flyers 2

In Landover, Maryland, Craig Laughlin and Dave Christian scored goals 32 seconds apart early in the third period to break a 2-2 tie and give the Capitals a 6-2 victory and 2-0 lead in their Patrick Division series with Philadelphia. Rookies Bryan Erickson and Doug Jarvis had a goal apiece for the winners. Al Jensen played in the Washington net in place of Pat Riggin, out with an injured glove hand.

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ART BUCHWALD

On the Cutting Edge

WASHINGTON — The latest news from the medical world is that hospitals are having more difficulty attracting patients. Occupancy rates are down and many institutions are resorting to advertising and hiring marketing people to get people to use their beds.

The competition is getting fierce, and no one can predict what kind of perks a hospital will offer to get a patient to use one of its rooms.

I visited a marketing consultant who works for one of the major hospitals in the Washington area.

Buchwald

"What do you think of 'Operation of the Month Club'?" he asked me.

"It sounds good," I told him. "What do you get if you join?"

He showed a full-page layout he had designed. Bannered on top: "SAVE ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ON EVERY OPERATION. Join the Operation of the Month Club." Then there were photographs of different parts of the body and large type: "WHEN YOU JOIN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ANY ONE OF THESE OPERATIONS FREE!" Then in smaller type: "All you have to do is have four operations a year, and you will be entitled to another AT NO COST TO YOU."

"Wow," I said. "That's really a bus. How does it work?"

"Every month we will have a distinguished panel of surgeons choose the 'Operation of the Month,'" he said. "Let's say the main selection for April would be an appendectomy. You would get a notice in the mail that it is being offered. If you don't return the card within 10 days, we'll send an ambulance to your house and whisk you off to the hospital and perform the operation for one-half of what it would cost if you just went and asked for one."

"Suppose I don't want an appendectomy?"

"Then you will have the choice of 30 alternate selections, anything from a tonsillectomy to implanting a pacemaker, at the same low prices. And remember you only

get to choose four a year, and you get a free one as a bonus."

"What an ingenious marketing plan. I know as a member of the 'Book of the Month Club,' I always forget to send the card back and I'm stuck with the main selection. I'll bet the same thing happens with the 'Operation of the Month Club.' Will major medical pay for my membership?"

"I'm working on that now," he told me. "The savings from our operations as a club member should be very attractive to all the medical plans."

"How do the doctors feel about it?"

"Most of them are very excited, because they'll get a large advance. For example if an artificial hip is chosen, 'Operation of the Month' the hip specialists stand to make a fortune."

My friend showed me the mockup of the "Operation of the Month News Bulletin."

"When you become a member you'll receive 12 issues of this beautiful colored, illustrated magazine outlining the various operations the hospital performs and biographical information on the surgeons who perform them. We'll also have reviews by medical critics of the various surgeons' techniques. Here's one on Dr. Paramedic, reviewing his skill at removing gallstones."

My friend read it to me. "Doctor Paramedic has performed, 2,000 gallstone operations in his time. Once he gets a scalpel in his hand he can't put it down. Fast paced and riveting, a Paramedic gallstone operation is a must for someone who is looking for an exciting operation, with no pain." The New York Times says, "When it comes to gallstones, Paramedic is in a class by himself."

"You've got this all thought out," I said admiringly. "If the 'Operation of the Month Club' catches on, hospitals will never have to worry about filling their beds again."

He seemed pleased. "I'll tell you what. If you sign up as the first member I'll arrange a hernia operation for you for nothing."

"But I don't need a hernia operation," I told him.

"Then choose one of the alternatives. It's all the same to us."

If the mother has been support-

Leaving: Are You an Ocnophile or a Philobat?

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — People always seem to be leaving, moving from one home to another, changing schools, lovers or jobs.

Some leave-takings are momentous, some relatively trivial, like changing offices. But, in the view of a number of theorists, nearly all such departures resonate with the core of one's being: an outlook on life shaped so early and running so deep that it can be said to characterize one's entire personality.

"An essential part of a life's work is to terminate, to learn to end well," Gerald Fogel, a psychoanalytic Center, said in an interview.

Each kind of leave-taking is distinct, with its own intrinsic problems, pain and promise, each instance speaking volumes of its own. Nevertheless, those who study the momentous departures in life often find common strands that bind them and it is possible to see in any goodbying the human performances and biographical information on the surgeons who perform them. We'll also have reviews by medical critics of the various surgeons' techniques. Here's one on Dr. Paramedic, reviewing his skill at removing gallstones."

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If the mother has been support-



ive of the child's moves toward autonomy, letting him know that she is there when needed while encouraging him to find a separate identity, then subsequent leave-takings in life will not be an undue source of anxiety.

A hallmark of maturity, in this view, is the ability to leave well, without undue anxiety on the one hand or precipitous flight on the other.

But, according to some psychoanalytic theorists, if the child's experience with his mother has been bad, and if the father has not been able to change things, the result is a lifelong anxiety about separating.

The anxiety typically takes one of two forms:

an excessive dependence, with a reluctance to leave, or an inability to develop roots and remain leaving in an illusory search for an ideal situation.

Of course, many other factors, apart from a mother or father treat a child, have a hand in shaping personality. Nevertheless, a child's experiences of separation seem to be crucial, according to many theorists, in determining how a child beyond reason to every relationship or who tries never to form any relationship at all.

The effects of badly handled leave-taking are cumulative," according to Dr. Mortimer Feuerstein, co-author of a book on the topic. "The child who has experienced painful, anxious separation grows into the adult who clings beyond reason to every relationship or who tries never to form any relationship at all."

When is leave-taking an expression of trouble rather than maturity? Some of the most obvious signs, according to Dr. Balint's theory, are for the philobat, a consistent history of shallow com-

"philobat" for the two tendencies. The term "ocnophile," Balint wrote in "Thrills and Regression" (International Universities Press), comes from a Greek root meaning to cling or shrink back; "philobat" indicates someone who loves thrills, much like an acrobat.

Ocnophilic persons tend to cling to security and stability; they are characterized by their enormous attachment to persons, places and objects; they cannot live alone," according to Dr. Leon Grinberg and Dr. Rebeca Grinberg, both psychoanalysts, in the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

The philobats, on the contrary, avoid ties. The Grinbergs said: "They tend toward a more independent lifestyle, oriented toward seeking new and exciting experiences, travel, and adventure; they leave human and physical objects without sorrow or pain."

Most people go through with a major move, they typically begin to search for someone to trust, an action, according to the Grinbergs, comparable to the "infant's desperate search for the familiar face of the mother when he is left alone."

Leaving a person or place is also likely to evoke a sense of loss, a sorrow that, the Grinbergs noted, is far more frequent in daily life than is usually admitted. In life that is usually admitted, in the first phase of this reaction, they said, a person tends to long for what he has left. As time goes on those memories and longings gradually fall away, as he is drawn into new involvements.

The point at which a person no longer regards what is left behind as a "lost paradise" to which he fact

ments, with a marked lack of lasting ones — a string of lovers and jobs left behind, for example; for the ocnophile, a tenacious grip on the person on whom he has come to depend for security, and the constant need for reassurance that he will not be abandoned.

Apart from these extremes, leave-taking arouses a range of strong reactions. If, for example, a person has had childhood experiences of traumatic separations from his parents, subsequent partings are likely to bring back the same feelings of helplessness, rage and sorrow.

Even voluntary departures can be experienced as abandonment. Writing about people who emigrate, the Grinbergs noted that some emigrants who have chosen to leave nevertheless feel a sense of persecution, "a feeling of being driven away from home and of pain."

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The point at which a person no longer regards what is left behind as a "lost paradise" to which he fact

longs to return, they said, marks a positive point in maturation.

Indeed, leaving is seen by some psychoanalysts as the central issue in treatment.

"If the treatment has been fruitful, termination will evoke feelings drawn from every chapter of the person's life," according to Stephen Feinstein, author of "Termination in Psychoanalysis" (International Universities Press).

"The analysis has come to represent, for the patient, key figures, experiences, wishes, fantasies, and yearnings from childhood. Paul Dewald wrote in the journal Psychoanalytic Inquiry, 'As therapy ends, the patient has to renounce the fantasy that the analyst will somehow satisfy these childhood yearnings.'

"From that point of view," Feinstein observed, "analysis is nothing but learning to separate."

In adults, leave-taking most often takes the form of a job change.

According to Shirley Blotnick, whose book "The Corporate Steel-pebble" (Facts on File) will be published next month, the greatest rate of job changes occurs among people who hold master's degrees in business administration. The only other professionals with a job change rate that high were electronics engineers and computer scientists.

The lowest rate for any professional was among civil service executives, who changed jobs about once every eight years.

The decisiveness of changing a job is compounded by the general psychological reactions to leaving. "Changing jobs even if it is a promotion, can be very traumatic," Feinstein, a consulting psychologist who counsels executives, said.

"For one thing, any separation repeats some very early experiences of leaving — your first day at school, going to camp, leaving home for college," he said. "The experiences set a pattern for how you handle any leave-taking."

"You loose a familiar setting with comfortable daily rituals and people who know you," Dr. Feinstein said. "You're venturing into an uncertain situation, with none of those small routines that are a source of security. The change is bound to raise some anxiety, no matter how much you may look forward to it."

PEOPLE

Death of Jewish Children To Be Marked in France

Forty years ago, 43 Jewish children were arrested by German troops at Izieu, a village in south-east France, and shipped via Drancy transit camp near Paris to their death at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. The Paris lawyer Serge Klarsfeld and his wife Beate located relatives of all but four of the children, many of whom orphans, who ranged in age from 3 to 18, to assure that their victims will be represented as associate plaintiffs at the trial of Klaus Barbie, the former SS captain now living in Lyon, accused of ordering the arrest and murder of the children and the guardians. Klarsfeld will deliver a memorial address at a ceremony to be held Sunday at the farmhouse in Izieu where the children lived for 11 months. Sabina Zlatan, 7, who organized and ran the Izieu "Children's Colony," will attend another commemoration to be held April 29 by the French Veterans Ministry.

Prince Andrew celebrated St. Helena's 150th anniversary as a British colony by dancing with a island woman to the song "Love Hurts Without You," a Press Association news agency reported Friday. At one of two anniversary balls Thursday night on the South Atlantic island 1,200 miles (1,920 kilometers) off the west coast of Africa, Queen Elizabeth II's second son hearkened to Debrah Yon, 21, whom he had met earlier in the day while sightseeing.

Leopold Bonaparte was exiled there. Earlier, Governor John Massingham of St. Helena, full white dress uniform and plumed helmet, stepped from a launch straight into the water Thursday morning to welcome the prince. The government went in with both legs — one up the knee — before scrambling on the steps he had been aiming for.

Lorin Maazel, director of the Vienna State Opera, announced Friday he will quit his job at the end of the current season. Three weeks ago he had served notice he would not seek renewal of his contract 1986. The announcement signals an end to two years of an often stormy relationship between the star American conductor and Vienna's cultural establishment.

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